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FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—June 22

Sun Rises	4 48 A M
Sun Sets	7 19 P M
Day's Length	14 h 31 m
High Water at Southport	1.10 P M
High Water at Wilmington	2 50 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 21.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 74°; 8 p. m., 72°; maximum, 84°; minimum, 71°; mean, 78°.

Rainfall for the day, 00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 8 41.

The barometer has fallen decidedly during the day over all sections except Carolina and Virginia. Storm areas are developing over the central Gulf States and Kansas. Thunder storms occurred during the afternoon over the Florida and Georgia coast and Missouri and Nebraska. Fair weather prevails over the greater portion of the interior to-night. It is cooler north of Carolina and decidedly warmer along the Gulf coast, the southwest and central western valleys.

Conditions indicate warmer weather Tuesday, with thunderstorms probable at night.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Fair weather prevailed generally, with local showers reported from most of the districts and continued high mid-day emperatures.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 20.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 3.5 feet.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. June 21st, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, fair, preceded by showers on the coast; variable winds.

OUTLINES.

Senator Hanna says emphatically that John Sherman will continue to be Secretary of State. ——The Senate made good progress yesterday on the Tariff bill; notice was given of amendments placing cotton ties on the free list and taking raw cotton from the free list. ——In the House, Latimer, of South Carolina, asked unanimous consent to have considered a bill declaring a State capable of entirely controlling its liquor traffic, but objections was made. ——The town of Tehuantepec has been completely destroyed by earthquake shocks; the inhabitants, about 15 000 in number, all living in tents. ——Three cabin passengers on the steamer Finance died of yellow fever on the voyage from Colon to New York. ——The sailors strike in New York city ended yesterday. ——Thirteen colored persons arrived in New York from Liberia; they say the migration scheme was a failure; that many of their original number died of starvation and fever. ——Examination of witnesses for the State in the trial of officials of the American Tobacco Company for conspiracy, was continued yesterday; nothing important was elicited. ——The Populist State Conference of Georgia will assemble to-day at Atlanta; it will probably demand the resignation of Butler as chairman of the National Committee. ——Middle-of-the-road Populists of Maine publish an attack on Wm. J. Bryan. ——Hon. Wm. J. Bryan spoke to an audience of 3,500 at Staunton, Va., yesterday. ——There was a heavy frost in Sullivan county, New York, last night. ——Two Norwegian barques went ashore Sunday night in a gale near Apalachicola, Fla. ——Business men of Macon, Ga., have filed a petition in the United States Court, asking that the Southern Railroad be placed in the hands of a receiver. ——Jno. L. Sullivan is going to train for a prospective meeting in the prize ring with Fitzsimmons. ——Nashville is filling up rapidly with visitors for the Confederate veteran reunion and the city is in gala attire. ——The steamer Dauntless has been seized by the revenue cutter McLane and taken to Key West. ——N. Y. markets: Money on call was easy at 1@1½ per cent.; last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent.; cotton steady—middling 7½c; flour was steady; wheat—spot weak; No. 2 Northern New York 76½c afloat; corn—spot weak; No. 2 80¼c at elevator and 29½c afloat; rosin was steady—strained common to good $1.73½@1.75; spirits turpentine steady at 27½@27¾c.

The cotton acreage of Texas this year is estimated at 7,533,946 acres, 9½ per cent. over last year.

Queen Victoria can ride in twenty-four state carriages with which she is provided, but she can't ride a bicycle.

The Republican contemporary who said something about "a brilliant idiot" was not referring to himself. He is not brilliant.

The bicycle man is scorching to the front in Massachusetts. The Legislature recently adjourned appropriated $800,000 for road improvement.

Over eighty tons of diamonds have been found in South Africa within the past eighteen years, and yet there are lots of editors who couldn't buy one as large as a hickory nut.

J. W. Grimes, a 6 foot 4 inch 500 pounder, of Ohio, is taking the bicycle remedy to reduce his avoirdupois. He has just taken a spin over Europe and says he got rid of fifty pounds.

A Republican contemporary says we must not expect "a Republican administration to restore prosperity at once." We don't. We don't expect it to restore prosperity even in installments.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 79. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,311

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	3.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

A Boston man says one should never eat eggs when he or she is angry. It is dangerous. He knew three people who did that and died suddenly right away. We mention this fact hoping that it will reach the eye of a lawyer friend in the central part of the State, who has a pretty violent temper and doesn't think it anything out of the ordinary to get outside of a dozen or more eggs when he hasn't had a square meal within the preceding five or six hours.

Nicola Tesla, who has transmitted electric messages a distance of twenty miles without wires, says it is possible and the day may come when vessels may be propelled across the Atlantic ocean by power generated by the Falls of Niagara. If Nicola had lived a couple hundred years ago, he would have stood a pretty good chance of being burned or sniffed out in some other way as a relation of Old Nick.

Asa Fisk of Boston, son of millionaire Fisk, of San Francisco, recently deceased, has put in two claims, one of $984,368 and one of $144,696, against the estate, the first as his share of the profits on $187.50 of his money, which his father borrowed when he went to California, the second for losses on bad investments in Southern California. The young man is trying to get even because the old man cut him off in his will.

When Mark Twain read about the movement in this country to raise a fund for him he remarked that he expected to have a monument some of these days, but if his friends were going to pay his debts he would try and get along without the monument.

An exchange says Tom Watson's friends confidently assert that "he will be the successful candidate for President in 19000." The compositor probably threw in a cipher too much, but in this case it doesn't make any material difference.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. K. BRYAN—Notice.
S. W. SANDERS—Lard.
EXCURSION—St. Thomas' Catholic Ch.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

LOST—Book.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. H. E. Bonitz has returned to the city.

— Mr. L. E. Green, of Charlotte, is in the city.

— Mr. Brook French arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. S. Clough, of Chadbourn, is in the city.

— Mr. W. H. Crowell, of Whiteville, arrived yesterday.

— Mr. Lee Davis Lodge, of Washington, D. C., is in the city.

— Mr. L. H. Lyons, of Red Springs, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. Geo. T. Jones, of Rocky Point, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mrs. R. S. Gray and Miss Lottie Gray, of Charlotte, were in the city yesterday.

— Dr. R. DuVal Jones, of Newbern, after spending Sunday in the city, returned yesterday.

— Mr. W. Edwin Peregoy, of Baltimore, Md., is in the city, shaking hands with friends.

— Mrs. Buckingham Smith, of Quincy, Fla., is in the city, the guest of Mrs. W. F. Robertson.

— Mr. R. G. Ross, for many years a resident of this city, but who now resides in Florida, is in town.

— Ex-Mayor J. J. Fowler and wife and Mrs. J. J. LeGwin left yesterday on the excursion bound for Columbia, S. C.

— Col. Thos. W. Strange left yesterday for New York city. He will sail thence Saturday on the steamer *Massachusetts* for Europe.

— Mr. J. G. L. Gieschen left Sunday night for New York city. Mr. Gieschen will leave New York Thursday on the steamship *Bismarck* for Germany, where he will remain two or three months.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— An excursion from Fayetteville will arrive in the city this morning over the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

— The beach at Ocean View Sunday was thronged with visitors from the city; hundreds were in the surf.

— A force of hands was at work yesterday clearing away the debris of the burned Hemenway school house.

— Perry, the man accused of murdering a negro several months ago at Elizabethtown, was captured yesterday at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

— The steamer *Wilmington* on her 5.15 trip Wednesday afternoon will not return to the city until 8 20 p. m., instead of 7.20 as heretofore.

— Mr. Thos. Evans asks in the advertising columns this morning that a book which has been removed from his office be promptly returned.

— A great deal of interest is being manifested in the coming bicycle races at Ocean View Friday, under the auspices of the Carolina Cycle Club.

— The annual excursion of Brooklyn Baptist Sunday school to Carolina Beach takes place to-day. The *Wilmington* will make three trips, 9.30 a. m and 3 and 5.15 p. m. The ladies of the church will serve refreshments on board the boat.

— Mr. S. H. Cotten, of Hope Mills; Capt. A. D. Black, of this city, and Messrs. J. C. Scarborough and A. J. Crampton, of Charlotte, leave for the Rocks this morning for a week's fishing. The gentlemen named are said to be expert anglers.

— In the account of the Naval Reserves' meeting, held in Newbern last Friday, given in Sunday morning's issue of the STAR, the vote for commander should have read "Winslow six votes, Morton five." However, the telegraphic report in Saturday's issue was correct.

— Mrs. T. J. Capps, of Onslow, died last Friday morning at the residence of Mrs. Harry Bordeaux, on South Second street, this city. The deceased was fifty-three years old, and left a husband and three children. The funeral took place Saturday at the family residence, near Sneed's Ferry.

— The annual excursion of St. Thomas' Church to Carolina Beach takes place to-morrow, and in addition to the features heretofore outlined it is announced that there will be a Vapor Stove on exhibition in charge of an agent of the manufacturers, who will serve a hot dinner consisting of chops, steaks and vegetables, and who will explain fully the methods of using the stove.

BASE BALL.

The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

New York, 6; Baltimore, 2.
New York, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Boston, 11; Brooklyn, 6.
Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 2.
Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 3.
Louisville, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 2.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO DAY.

Louisville at Cleveland.
New York at Baltimore.
Boston at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Washington.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	34	13	.739
Baltimore	35	19	.736
Cincinnati	28	17	.622
New York	27	17	.613
Brooklyn	23	23	.500
Philadelphia	24	25	.490
Cleveland	23	24	.489
Pittsburg	21	24	.466
Washington	18	26	.409
Chicago	18	29	.383
Louisville	17	29	.369
St. Louis	10	43	.188

Boston now leads. Oh, better that Baltimore had never met New York. Both the Orioles and the Giants put their best pitchers forward yesterday. First game Nops vs. Russie; second game Corbett vs. Meekin. Baltimore only made five scratching hits off Old Amos.

The Phillies have once more moved ahead of the Indians.

Tannehill pitched for the Pirates yesterday, but, nevertheless the Colts captured the game.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—7 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—48 casks spirits turpentine, 89 bbls rosin, 43 bbls tar, 6 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—35 casks spirits turpentine, 148 bbls rosin, 34 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—39 casks spirits turpentine, 7 bbls rosin.

Steamer Driver—1 bale cotton, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 77 bbls rosin, 8 bbls tar, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer Lisbon—15 casks spirits turpentine, 79 bbls rosin, 1 bbl tar.

Schooner Stonewall—90 casks spirits turpentine, 195 bbls rosin.

Schooner Pigott—8 casks spirits turpentine, 59 bbls rosin.

Sessoms' flat—59 bbls rosin.

Total receipts—Spirits turpentine, 176 casks; rosin, 697 bbls; tar, 65 bbls; crude turpentine, 28 bbls; cotton, 1 bale.

Colored Excursions.

The colored population was somewhat thinned out yesterday owing to so many excursions leaving the city. It was the regular day for the colored people to go down to Carolina Beach, and then there was a big excursion to Columbia, S. C., as well as one of good size to Newbern.

ST. GEORGE AND ST. ANDREW.

The Society Celebrates Queen Victoria's Jubilee Anniversary at the Residence of Mr. James Sprunt, British Vice Consul.

An adjourned meeting of the St. George and St. Andrew Society, to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria, was held at the residence of James Sprunt, Esq., British Vice Consul, last evening.

After the formal business of the Society and the election of officers and several new members, a banquet was given by the President, Mr. James Sprunt, at which the following toasts were proposed and drunk with all honors:

1. "The Queen." General response and the singing of "God Save the Queen."

2. "The Prince and Princess of Wales and all the Royal Family." General response.

3. "The President of the United States; the Governor of North Carolina; the Mayor of Wilmington." General response.

4. "Our Sister Society, the Hibernian." Proposed by James Sprunt, Esq., and responded to by Mr. J. W. Reilly.

5. "Scotch Descendants." Proposed by Dr. James Carmichael, and responded to by Mr. Don McRae.

6. "The Englishman." Responded to by Mr. H. G. Smallbones.

7. "Our Host." Proposed by Dr. James Carmichael, and responded to by James Sprunt, Esq.

8 "Canada and Her Sons." Proposed by Mr. H. G. Smallbones, and responded to by Mr. R. N. Sweet.

9 "North Carolina." Proposed by Mr. Berry Gleaves, and responded to by Capt. Jno. F. Divine, and the singing of the "Old North State."

10. "Mr. John Colvin." Proposed by James Sprunt, Esq., and responded to by Mr. Berry Gleaves.

11. "Mr. A. D. Brown." Responded to by Mr. Berry Gleaves.

12. "The City of Wilmington." Responded to by Mr. Sam Powell.

13. "The Atlantic Coast Line." Proposed by Mr. Berry Gleaves and responded to by Messrs. W. A. Risch and Thos. McDonald.

14. "The Game of Golf." Proposed by Mr. W. A. Risch and responded to by Mr. Hugh McRae.

15. "Our Manufacturing Interests." Proposed by Mr. Berry Gleaves and responded to by Mr. Andrew Blair.

16. "Our Export Interests." Proposed by Mr. Hugh McRae and responded to by Mr. H. G. Smallbones.

17. "Our Departed Dead." Proposed by Mr. Berry Gleaves, and a general response.

After spending a most delightful evening the members separated.

The officers of the society are: President, James Sprunt; vice president, H. G. Smallbones; treasurer, W. A. Risch; secretary, Bertram Ouelch.

Mr. Sprunt's residence was illuminated and handsomely decorated with flags, etc., for the memorable occasion.

CAROLINA CANOE CLUB.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers—Exciting Races in Prospect—The July Regatta.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Carolina Canoe Club was held last night at the City Hall. President J. VanB. Metts presided, and in the absence of the purser, Mr. Clayton Giles, Mr. J. D. Latham was secretary.

Mr. W. A. Dick was elected president Mr. Metts declining a re-election. Other officers were elected for the ensuing term as follows:

Vice President—C. H. Robinson, Jr.
Purser—Junius Davis, Jr.
Governing Board—Clayton Giles, Jr., O. A. Wiggins and J. VanB. Metts; the President and Vice President being *ex officio* members of the Board.
Captain—J. D. Latham.
Lieutenant—A. B. Elliott.
Measurer—E. A. Metts.
Regatta Committee—J. D. Latham, A. B. Elliott and Geo. Davis.

The Canoe Club starts off this year in great shape, and with good prospects for exciting races. The membership numbers fifty, with a daily increase.

Fifteen canoes are owned by members of the club, and several new ones are in course of construction. The glorious Fourth of July will inaugurate the Summer races. Several handsome prizes will be awarded the winners.

A Bicycle Thief Captured.

Policemen R. M. Murray and H. Whitehead (colored) late yesterday afternoon arrested James Pealep, colored, wanted in Fayetteville for the larceny of a bicycle. Pealep Sunday morning stole a bicycle from a gentleman in Fayetteville, and left (riding the cycle) for this city, using the track of the C. F. & Y. V. railroad as a guide. Yesterday morning two young white men of Fayetteville started on their bikes in pursuit of Pealep. Pealep crossed Hilton bridge yesterday afternoon at 5 30 o'clock, and was exercising on the bicycle on the park track, when his pursuers arrived and caught sight of him. Pealep jumped off the bicycle and ran, but was captured by one of the young men and turned over to Policemen Murray and Whitehead, who carried him to the station house. The bicycle was recovered, although in a decided dilapidated condition.

The Odd Fellows.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., elected last night the following officers for the ensuing term:

A. P.—J. E. Gordon.
C. P.—B. J. Jacobs.
S. W.—J. O. Wiggs.
J. W.—L. P. Baldwin.
Scribe—W. H. Howell.
Treasurer—N. Jacobi.

These and the appointed officers will be installed Monday night, July 19th.

The last degree was conferred upon one candidate, after which refreshments were served.

RALEIGH NEWS ITEMS.

GOV. RUSSELL RETURNED TO THE CITY AFTER A SHORT ABSENCE.

The Public Printing—A Fireman on the S. A. L. Injured—Confederate Veterans' Rate Route to Nashville—The Defunct Republican Organ.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., June 21.

Governor Russell returned to the city to-day, after an absence of a week from the Capitol. He will leave again this week for his Summer cottage at Ocean View.

Prof. E. P. Moses, who was for a number of years superintendent of the City Graded Schools, but now located at Rock Hill, S. C., is here. He goes to Morehead this week, where he will deliver an address before the Teachers' Assembly.

While at the Nashville Exposition a picture of Governor Russell, Treasurer Worth, Major Hayes and the members of the Governor's staff was taken. The copies which are very good, were received to day.

The newly elected officers in the Department of Agriculture do not take hold until July 1st. At the institution for the blind, the instructors and officers recently selected do not assume their duties until September 1st.

A car load of ex-Confederate Veterans from Maryland were here to-day en route to the Exposition at Nashville. They went by the Seaboard Air Line. Vice President Hoffman of the S. A. L. and a party of friends were passengers on the same and Nashville is their objective point. Mr. Hoffman occupied his private car.

An excursion from Goldsboro and Clinton arrived this morning.

It is expected that the Governor's council will finally dispose of the public printing matter this week. There is any number of applications for the printing.

Col. Hayward, the editor of the defunct *Tribune*, who has been in the city since the paper suspended, will go to Hendersonville. He has not decided where he will locate.

No disposition has been made of the *Tribune* plant by its purchaser.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

The Council of State is likely to let the public printing Wednesday. A member of the Council says the job work will be given a Raleigh firm, and the printing and binding of books and reports will be let to the lowest bidder. Barnes Brothers, Populists, of this city, will get the job work.

Judge McIver modified his restraining order to-day so as to permit Williams & Co. to continue the retail sale of the Supreme Court Reports.

W. R. Kinnette, a flagman on the Seaboard Air Line, fell from a freight train between two cars at Franklin, Va., and his foot was badly mashed. He was brought here this evening.

Veterans Leave for Nashville.

The seventh annual re-union of United Confederate Veterans commences in Nashville, Tenn., to-day, and Wilmington will be well represented. The special train which left this city yesterday morning at 9 o'clock over the S. A. L. for the Exposition, carried quite a number of "vets," and along the line veterans from different points constantly boarded the train. A full list of the delegates from this city was given in the STAR Sunday, and yesterday morning there was only one additional delegate, Mr. J. G. Skipper.

The following is a list of those who went yesterday: Major General W. L. DeRosset, Col. Junius Davis, Chief of Staff, Commander L. S. Belden, of Cape Fear Camp, and the following members of the Camp: Dr. J. C. Shepard and Messrs. Geo. W. Huggins, P. Heinsberger, P. H. Smith, Jas. D. McRae, J. I. Metts, P. H. Mitchell, O. M. Fillyaw, DeLeon Fillyaw, A. H. Evans, Jesse Wilder, R. A. Corbett, Jas. G. Cotchett, A. Hewlett and J. G. Skipper.

Mr. Junius Davis, Jr., member of Geo. Davis Camp Sons of Confederate Veterans, Mrs. J. C. Shepard and Misses Mary and Henry Shepard accompanied the party.

J. D. Nixon, colored, who served Major General W. J. DeRosset during the war as body servant, also went with the party.

Col. F. W. Kerchner will leave to-day.

Base Ball This Afternoon.

The game of base ball scheduled for this afternoon between the O. A. N. team and a picked team from Fayetteville, will not take place. Manager Jas. Black, of the O. A. N. team, received a telegram from Fayetteville, last night, to the effect that it would be impossible for the team from that city to play; consequently there will be no game between these two nines.

Manager Black, however, has arranged for a game to be played between two teams picked from the O. A. N. Athletic Club, which will prove a hot contest. The "dance" will commence at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the O. A. N. ball park, Ninth and Orange streets. Admission ten cents; but ladies will be permitted to witness the game free of charge.

Blaze on a Roof.

At 2 30 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was sent in from box 34, Seventh and Grace streets. The fire was on the roof of a one story wooden building occupied by Julia Hooper, colored, on Seventh street, between Walnut and Red Cross. Only one stream of water was required to suppress the flames. Sparks from a blazing chimney caused the fire. The damage was nominal.

BASE BALL FATALITY.

A Player Hit by a Pitched Ball and Killed.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 20.—Austin Smith, aged 18 years, of Sandy Hill, was killed to-day while playing base ball on the Washington county fair grounds. Smith was at the bat when Pitcher Edward McGlanin threw a curve ball which struck Smith under the ear, causing concussion of the brain and almost instant death.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Palace in the Mountains.

"For beauty of architecture and elegance of equipment, 'The Alleghany,' at Goshen Bridge, Va., has not a rival among the summer resort hotels of America. Located in the heart of the Alleghanies, where the climate is always cool and invigorating, and the scenery of wondrous beauty, its advantages as a summer home are unequaled."

Sulphur, Alum and Chalybeate Waters.
je 19 3m J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE.

For Sale.

6 TWENTY-ACRE TRACTS FINE TRUCK Land on Seacoast R. R. and fronting on Bradley's creek, only 400 yards from shell road. This Land is a Bargain.
je 20 3t THOS. F. BAGLEY, 15 Princess st ext.

Wait For The Annual Excursion

OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH TO CAROLINA Beach, on Wednesday, June 23rd. Various games for amusement. An Excellent Dinner served at the Pavilion. There will be a Vapor Stove on exhibition, in charge of an Agent of the Manufacturers, and a hot dinner will be served here consisting of chops, steaks and vegetables. Tickets for adults 25 cents. J. Doolin, Chm., Barry, Jas. Allen, R. V. C. Dennen, Committee of Arrangements. je 21 3t

Now Is The Time.

The "Unlucky Corner"

The place to buy that best of

Lard.

R. M. Jones' Open Kettle Rendered at a special price this week.

Household Ammonia

that every one wants and needs is on the list.

Telephone 109.

S. W. Sanders.

je 22 tf

GRAIN.

1,000 Bushels Best Corn.
1,100 Bushels Best Meal.
900 Bushels Feed Oats.
850 Bales Hay.
200 Bags Grits.
400 Kegs Nails.
200 Boxes Soda
700 Dozen Lemons.

W. B. COOPER.

je 13 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Wanted,

5,000 Pounds WOOL.
3,000 Pounds BEESWAX.
2,000 Pounds COW HIDES.

Highest cash prices paid. Quotations furnished on request.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

13 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
my 28 tf

NOTICE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, in the Fourth Circuit at Wilmington.

Charles O'Donnell Lee et al., against The Peregoy Jenkins Company and A. G. Ricaud, Receiver of the Peregoy Jenkins Company.

The undersigned, heretofore appointed Master by a decree in the above entitled cause, hereby notifies all holders of the mortgage bonds of the defendant company to produce the same before him at his office in the city of Wilmington, N. C., on or before the 25th day of June, 1897, and make due proof of same as required by said decree. E. K. BRYAN,
my 20 15t Master.

Seaboard Air Line.

IT HAS NOW BEEN ARRANGED FOR THE North Carolina Confederate Veteran special to leave Wilmington at 9 o'clock Monday morning, June 21st, for Nashville. If there is sufficient movement from points north of the Carolinas, Central a special will be run from Raleigh also, over the Raleigh & Augusta connecting at Hamlet. There will also be specials from the Western Division. All will connect at Monroe and move from that point, solid train, reaching Atlanta at about the same time as the South Carolina special which leaves Catawba on the same date. These trains will run through solid to Nashville, Tenn., without change of cars. je 10 tf

It Touches the Spot

These Hot Days,

Strawberry Acid,

made from fresh ripe fruit, at the fountain of

JAMES D. NUTT,

je 5 tf The Druggist.

Lemons, Lemons.

25 Boxes Lemons.
350 Boxes Lump, Package and Celluloid Starch.
100,000 pounds Hoop Iron.
40,000 pounds Wheat Bran,

and other goods usually carried by a Wholesale Grocer. Anxious to sell Ask for prices.

D. L. GORE,
Wholesale Grocer,
je 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Prempert's Barber Shop,

NO. 11 SOUTH FRONT STREET. FIRST-class Work at Reasonable Prices. Give us a call.

Respectfully,
je 20 tf ARTHUR PREMPERT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS!

Attention!

Sportsmen AND Tourists!

—THE—

Seaboard Air Line

Reaches All the Famous

Hunting and Fishing Grounds

—OF—

Virginia and the Carolinas.

Commencing June 1st.

Summer Tourist Tickets On Sale at all Stations. Stop Over Privileges Allowed All Tourists.

Sportsmen's Bicycles Carried Free.

SOLID PULLMAN VESTIBULED LIMITED

—TRAINS—

Train Service Unequalled.

NO EXTRA FARES.

E. St. John,
V. P. and Gen'l Manager.

H. W. B. Glover, Traffic Manager. T. J. Anderson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
General Offices—PORTSMOUTH, VA.
je 1 tf

STOVES AND RANGES,

OIL STOVES,

Gasolene Stoves.

In fact anything you want for the kitchen.

I am adding the above line to my complete stock of

HARDWARE, TINWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements

and will carry a line second to none in quality, at the very lowest prices.

Have secured the services of J. L. Breckenridge with special reference to this line, and can offer you the benefit of his several years experience.

My line includes the Richmond Stove Co.'s entire product.

Can furnish repairs for all kinds of Stoves.

J. W. Murchison,

Orton Building.

je 24 tf

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

S. P. COWAN & CO.

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stabling Horses.

Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive Use Whites $6.00. Carriage for funeral, $4 00. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.50; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3 00. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights a year. mar 29 tf

Hall & Pearsall

Invite the attention of the trade to their large stock of

Groceries and Provisions

Farmers and Distillers' Supplies.

Samples and quotations cheerfully sent.

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

ap 16 D&W tf

CAROLINA BEACH AND SOUTHPORT

SCHEDULE.

Leave for Southport and Carolina Beach at 9.37 a. m. and *6 p. m.
Leave for Beach only at 6.00 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.
Leave Southport at 12.30 and *2.00 p. m.
Leave Beach at 7 00 a. m., 1.15, 5 45 and 6 p. m.
Fare on 5.15 Boat to sing and return 25 cents.
Leave Sunday for Carolina Beach only at 10 a. m. and 3.00 p. m.
Leave Beach at 12.30 and 6 p. m.
*Connects at Flat with Yacht Undine.
je 6 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

J. H. REHDER & CO.'S

DEPARTMENT STORE,

CARHART OVERALL PANTS AND JACKETS.

The best fitting and wearing Overall made. Every pair guaranteed.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Large variety of Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Corset Covers, &c.

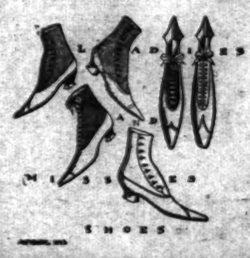
Infant's Caps 10 to 98 cents. Big bargains in every department.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Near Fourth St. Bridge.

Car Fare paid on purchases of $3 and up.

je 20 tf



We call special attention to our pretty White Kid Opera Slippers, with Beaded Satin Bows for Ladies at $1, usually sold at $1 25. Many other kinds of Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants' Shoes on hand and arriving, as well as Gents' Low Shoes; that to be appreciated must all be seen. Remember we extend the invitation to everybody to look in our window, examine our stock and buy and wear our SHOES.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,

63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. je 6 tf

FOOD FOR BABIES.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Mellin's Food,
Malted Milk,
Peptogenic Milk Powd'r
Lactated Food,
Carnrick's Soluble Food
Nestle's Food,
Imperial Granum.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sts.

je 20 tf

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 1ST TRAINS WILL run as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington at 6.30 a. m., 10.10 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 5.15 p. m., 7.15 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 4 00 p. m., 6 15 p. m., 10.00 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 10.10 a. m., 2.30 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 11.30 a. m., 6.10 p. m.

SATURDAY SPECIAL.

Leave Wilmington at 1.00 p. m., arrive at Ocean View at 1 35 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 1.45 p. m., arrive at Wilmington at 2 15 p. m.
This train stops only at Wrightsville, Hotel and Ocean View. je 20 tf

To Any Non-Catholic in North Carolina,

"Truth"

ONLY TEN CENTS PER ANNUM.

To any non Catholic in North Carolina we will send for only ten cents per annum, "Truth," a Catholic magazine devoted to giving TRUE explanations of the Catholic Church, that is of the Catholic Church as it is, not as caricatured and misrepresented. Address, "TRUTH,"

Raleigh, N. C.

REV. THOS. F. PRICE, Manager.

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The University.

47 TEACHERS, 413 STUDENTS, SUMMER School 1896, total 503, Board $8.00 a month, three Brief Courses, three Full Courses, Law and Medical Schools and School of Pharmacy. Graduate Courses open to Women. Summer School for Teachers. Both laboratories and Libraries for the Students.

Address, PRESIDENT ALDERMAN,
je 6 tf Chapel Hill, N. C.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1897

NO STRINGENCY EXPECTED.

As a general thing the gentlemen who preside over the U. S. Treasury Department are the most "unconcerned" squad of men in the country. When there is a gold movement and other people begin to fear for the gold reserve they are assured that they are unnecessarily alarmed, and that the Treasury officials are unconcerned. They never become concerned until the regulation danger point is reached and then they begin to hustle around to rake in the loose gold to fill up—but they never permit themselves to become concerned.

Usually about this time in the year they begin to cast around to figure up what the probable demand for currency will be "to move the crops," for a sufficiency of currency is necessary to a prompt movement of the crops, or in fact to any movement. If the currency isn't on hand the crops have to wait no matter to what inconvenience or loss it may put the farmers or those who handle their crops. The gratifying information comes from Washington that "no stringency is expected," that "the Treasury is prepared to meet the usual Summer demand" and that "the Treasury officials are not concerning themselves" about it. We have the assurance of this in the following which we find in a letter of the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*:

"The country appears to be so well supplied with money that the Treasury officials are not concerning themselves seriously regarding the demand for currency during the Summer and Autumn. This demand does not usually set in in any case until August and is not expected to fall with much weight upon the Treasury this year. The reserve vaults are well supplied with paper notes of the various sorts which are now issued. The smallest denominations are mostly in silver certificates, but there is an abundant equipment of notes for $5 and $10 printed under the Sherman law of 1890. The effort is still pursued to put the legal tender notes into large denominations, and the table which appears below shows that very few of them are outstanding below $5. The notes in the reserve vaults constitute no part of the official circulation, but are carefully guarded for issue in exchange for old notes or upon the presentation of other forms of currency for which they can be legally exchanged. The table shows the whole amount of currency of the different sorts and denominations named which has been actually issued, whether in the Treasury or in the hands of the banks and the public:

Denomination.	United States Treasury Notes.	Notes of 1890
One dollar....	$3,144 771	$11,168 051
Two dollars....	2 939 751	8 839 834
Five dollars...	57,950 299	36 153 405
Ten dollars....	81,493,655	33,217,460
Twenty dollars	73 630 630	9 608 280
Fifty dollars...	14 056,450	329 650
One hundred dollars....	39 093,939	3 413 000
Five hundred dollars....	16,217,500	....
One thousand dollars......	74,500,000	13 052,000
Five thousand dollars.....	15,000	....
Ten thousand dollars......	10,000	....
Total........	$347,681 016	$115,783 280

Denomination.	National Bk Notes.	Silver Certificates.
One dollar....	351 033	$31,451,220
Two dollars...	169 898	18 258 547
Five dollars...	73 637 350	100 985 790
Ten dollars...	71,884,580	113 893,311
Twenty dollars	53 951,000	67 148 456
Fifty dollars..	10,939,650	14,441,460
One hundred dollars......	21,863 700	28 287 220
Five hundred dollars......	115,500	181,500
One thousand dollars......	28 000	183,000
Fract'nal parts.	29 933	....
Total	331,478,133	373,345,504

We reproduce this not only because it gives us the soothing information that the Treasury officials are not concerned, but because it is suggestive and the table may be convenient for reference. It suggests the inquiry why the country should look to or depend upon the United States Treasury to supply it with the currency nessary to meet the demands of trade? Why should the United States Treasury be looked upon as a great bank whose business it is to supply the grain buyers, cotton buyers and others with currency? They have been doing that kind of a business in Washington for some years, and while they have had considerable experience at it, and do the best they can, it doesn't pan out very successfully all the time. As the amount of currency needed cannot be always definitely stated, the demand may or may not exceed expectation. Sometimes the crops move slowly and gradually, and it does not take so much money to handle them, but if the demand be brisk and prices up they move rapidly and then the demand for currency becomes great. Then it is that the banks in the agricultural sections and the U. S. Treasury, too, get caught, not for money but for money of the smaller denominations, much of which is needed. When the banks run short they turn to the Treasury for relief and accommodation and as "first come first served" they sometimes have to wait some time before they can get what they ask for.

In the meantime the marketable crops roll into the towns, and down go prices. And then the farmers and the men who have bought but can't ship because of the gorge suffer, although the Treasury officials may not be concerned. It has so happened several times that these gorges have occurred and the farmers and men who handle their crops have lost heavily by it, the losses aggregating millions, and all because they were dependent for currency upon the U. S. Treasury.

That's what comes of the Government undertaking to do a banking business and to look after the demands of trade that they know little about. They may estimate upon it, but they have as little knowledge of what the demand for currency may be when the crop movement begins as they have as to what the Emperor of China will have for dinner on the Fourth of July. They figure on the amount of notes printed and in sight, and take it for granted that they will be able to meet any demand that may be made upon them. But the demand is usually, in fact always, for notes of small denominations, five dollars and under. Reference to the above table will show that a very small proportion of the aggregate amount of the notes in circulation are of five dollars or less. The bulk of them are in such denominations as to be practically useless for such emergencies, or for the transactions of ordinary business. They are useful enough in their way, just as gold is, but they figure very little in the general circulation, and are seldom seen in the hands of the people. How many fifty dollar notes are seen in circulation, how many twenty dollar notes? Even ten dollar notes are scarce outside of the cities. And yet all the notes printed from the ten-thousand dollar notes to the ones are counted as if in actual circulation, when anything above a twenty is rarely seen, and comparatively few of these. There are thousands of business men who have never seen a five hundred dollar bill, or one of higher denomination, and yet there are many millions of these denominations in alleged circulation. Practically speaking they are about as much in circulation as the gold coin is, and render about as much service when currency is needed.

With State banks there would be no need of looking to the U. S. Treasury to supply small bills or any other kind of bills.

MINOR MENTION.

Grass culture is extending in North Carolina although not to the extent it should. There are a good many farmers in the State who still have their doubts as to whether the grasses can be successfully grown, notwithstanding the fact that fine crops are produced regardless of section, from the plains within sight of the ocean to the top of the mountains in the North and the West. As illustrating the doubts that many have on this subject we clip the following from the Concord *Standard*:

"We noticed recently on the road to Mt. Pleasant that Mr. James Blackwelder was reaping a fine crop of clover hay on a piece of land near his house that we thought incapable of producing such a crop. Probably nothing is so well calculated to bring up stock and land as clover, and when our lands become fertile we will be less dependent on any one crop."

As a matter of fact there are few plants that have more vitality, or are better able to take care of themselves than clover when it has had a fair start, and there are few that yield more abundantly. We do not believe there is one acre of land outside of the swamps, where there there is soil enough for it to catch hold of, where it will not thrive. We have seen it growing from four to five feet high on red land that didn't seem rich enough to grow army beans, and we have afterwards seen on that same land splendid crops of wheat, oats and corn, the result of the fertilization by that clover. But there are other kinds of grasses which do well in North Carolina and in some sections grow luxuriantly, yielding two or more cuttings in a season, and a heavy yield at each cutting. If the average farmer spent half the time and gave half the labor to cultivating the grasses that he does to killing those that spring up in his fields, this would be one of the greatest grass States in the Union.

* *
*

Senator Vest got in some good work Saturday when he succeeded in having matting—"the poor man's carpet"—and burlaps and cotton bagging placed upon the free list. This is a matter of considerable importance to the people at large, and to the grain growers of the West and the cotton growers of the South. It means cheaper matting and cheaper sacks and cotton bagging, and the preventing of monopolies to control these things and put their own price on them. The vote on these propositions is significant and shows how the parties act when it comes to standing between the poor man and excessive taxation, the Republicans voting almost solidly against them and the Democrats and Populists present, with two Republicans from the West, for them. We say this is significant because it shows the hypocrisy of the Republican politicians in their professions of interest in the poor man about whose "breakfast table," wages, &c., we have heard any amount of rot. Here in this almost solid vote of the Republican Senators we have a practical demonstration of the difference between the two parties when it comes to questions that mainly concern the masses of the people.

* *
*

The celebration of Queen Victoria's jubilee began Sunday with religious services in the churches, these to be followed during the week with elaborate programmes for the entertainment of the loyal subjects of Her Majesty, and sight seers whom the big show has drawn to London. To-day will be the grand parade, one of the most imposing, probably ever witnessed, and one which will cost England, the English people and the spectators from other countries many millions of dollars. On this side of the ocean we are not expected to take much stock in these royal pageants, which are gotten up to celebrate forms of government that ought to have passed away from the face of the earth long ago, with other frauds and delusions of past ages, but in this case, as the English people seem to enjoy it, and the lady in whose honor it has been planned is entitled to kindly feeling as a well behaved woman and mother, who has shown a good deal of method in looking out for her own, although a cipher as a Sovereign, we hope they will have a good time and enjoy the show to their heart's content.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— A Democratic Union soldier has turned over the office of United States marshal of West Virginia to a Republican Confederate Brigadier. It does seem that the war is over.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— Mr. McKinley's remedy for hard times—more cost for goods and more contraction of money. That is, higher prices offset by less circulation. A high tariff to raise revenue, and a Monetary Commission to destroy the volume of legal currency.—*Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.*

—— The Whiggish antecedents of Secretary Sherman naturally made him averse to such foreign adventures as the acquisition of Hawaii; but the Secretary of State is of a most accommodating temper. He has never owned an opinion on the finances, currency, political economy or any question of domestic or foreign policy that he was not ready to change should occassion require. How, then, could he be expected to hold his opinion in regard to Hawaii, with the Administration making its annexation part of the Republican policy? In negotiating and signing the pending treaty he has merely acted as chief clerk of President McKinley, without the least exercise of any volition of his own.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Lost Child (to policeman)—"Please, sir, have you seen a man without a little boy? 'Cause if you have, I's that little boy."—*Tit Bits*

— Goslin—"In the papah heah is an account of a fellaw who killed his wife and committed suicide, doncher knaw."

Sappy—"Which did he do fawst, aw?"

Goslin—"The papah doesn't say. Vewy stupid, A'wm sure."—*HarlemLife*

— Mrs. Grimm—My goodness! I have just been reading an item about a man who traded his wife for a shotgun. What in the world do you suppose made him do that?

Old Grimm—Probably the gun was warranted not to kick.—*Puck.*

— The Butler—"Hand hevery night at the hour of midnight the ghost happears hand groans hand wrings its ands."

American Tourist—"Ah! Must have died in the cucumber season."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— Senator Silver—"Does the gentleman mean to say that I lie?"

Senator Fence—"The gentleman has too much regard for the courtesies of the chamber to utter the sentiment so aptly expressed by his learned friend."—*Philadelphia North American.*

— One Second Before the Fight—O'Hara—"Say, Molke, do yez know why yez remoinds me av wan o' thim bicycles?"

McGoagan—"No Tim, why?"

O'Hara—"Becaze yez thravels mostly on wind."—*Cleveland Leader.*

— Extreme Case—"I can't help it," said the man in the back seat.

"I can't believe in anything. I am a born doubter."

"O, no, brother," began the evangelist.

"But I am. There are times when I even have doubts as to the superiority of my bicycle."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Boils, pimples and eruptions, scrofula, salt rheum and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Salisbury *Sun*: Mr. J. B. Best, representing the Land and Industrial Bureau of the Southern Railway, is here to-day escorting Mr. Joseph Barnford, Jr., of Patterson, N. J., with a view to locating a silk mill here to employ 1,000 hands.

— Roanoke *Beacon*: Considerable damage is reported from the storm which passed through this section last Saturday. Mr. N. C. Vail's dwelling, five miles from town, was demolished and some of his family slightly injured. Mr. J. M. Reid's gin house was also blown down.

— Winston *Journal*: Mr. J. E. Mickey, of Salem, brought in from his suburban farm recently a sample of his growing oat crop which indicates that his crop is especially fine. The bunch in question is more than five feet tall and the heads are heavy and well developed.

— Greensboro *Record*: We learn from Mr. R. P. Gray, who returned from Philadelphia this morning, that while there he contracted for the granite for a large office building to be erected on the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, seventeen stories high. The Mount Airy Granite Co. will cut this stone at their quarries ready for the building, and will have to considerably increase their force, which is at present 175 hands. We learn that this company is also furnishing the stone for another very handsome building now being erected in Pennsylvania—the Masonic Temple at Reading.

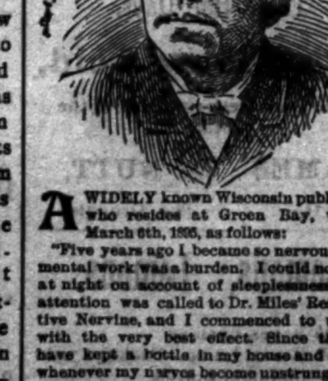
— Raleigh *News-Observer*: The insane asylum board meets again June 7th. It is said that they will at that time make several changes in officers. —— It is estimated by conservative hardware men and dealers in bicycles that over $50,000 has been spent for bicycles in Raleigh within the past three years. —— Labor Commissioner Hamrick is back from a tour of inspection in the western part of the State. On this trip he visited Alexander, Iredell, Rowan, Randolph, Guilford, Burke and McDowell, inspecting both mines and factories. He says the mica industry of the West is something enormous. The best of it is selling at $4 a pound and great quantities of it are being mined in Mitchell, Cleveland, Burke and McDowell counties.

— Kinston *Free Press*: Dr. H. D. Harper received a telegram yesterday from Dunn that his father, Mr. John Harper, died Thursday night. The deceased was in his 95th year, and had been in feeble health for some time. —— Dogs have been bothering Mr. J. F. Parrott's sheep, across the river, for sometime, killing a number of the sheep. Mr. Parrott, very properly, we think, left some poisoned meat where the dogs could get it, resulting in six dead dogs last Tuesday night. —— The old Needham Moore dwelling, in Vance township, was destroyed by an accidental fire yesterday morning. It was occupied by Mr. Andrew Johnson. It was a large two story house. Loss about $2,800; no insurance. The property was held in trust by Mr. B. W. Canady for little Miss Ida Moore. —— This section was visited by a terrific wind storm Friday afternoon about twenty minutes to 2 o'clock. It lasted about twenty minutes, and after blowing a few minutes it commenced to rain. It was the hardest wind we ever saw. It blew down trees in every direction and nearly every street was strewn with limbs blown from trees.

— Concord *Standard*: While the wheat crop is generally good we are told that it may easily be over estimated. It is good but probably not extraordinary. Mr. Wilson Winecoff showed us a specimen that he pulled up from a farm on his way to town that is as completely blasted as can be. It looks fairly good from a distance, but is absolutely grainless.

"DR. MILES,

Through His Nervine Is a Benefactor to Thousands."



A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1896, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and use it whenever my nerves become unstrung, with always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with like never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nerve troubles should try it.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health......

It is free from narcotics, perfectly harmless, and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles, through his Nervine is a benefactor to thousands." A. C. LEHMAN.

Editor and proprietor of DER LANDSMAN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee first bottle will benefit or money refunded. Pain has no show with Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles's PAIN PILL. CURE ALL PAIN. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. Change.

June 15 1y tu th

AN OCEAN VOYAGE.

The Proper Fees to Pay on Board an Atlantic Liner.

Fees are too indefinite to be regulated by rule, but certain amounts are customary at sea. The voyager, if he is not seasick, is dependent for comfort first on the table steward. To this man it seems to be the rule to give $2.50 for one, or $5 for two or three persons in a party, whether one is served in regular courses or orders what he pleases from the bill. Late suppers might increase the fee.

One's next best friend is the deck steward, if he is attentive and has followed out suggestions about the steamer chair and rugs. Sometimes one can eat on deck when it is fatal to go below, and then, if the deck steward is obliging, he deserves the larger part of what would go to the table steward in regular course. If the weather is at all fair, it is most agreeable to find one's chair well placed and the rugs dry every morning, especially if one is inclined to seasickness. Moreover, this steward is the one who continuously brings sandwiches and broth on deck, and, as he is obliged himself to fee the cook's assistant to get these articles prepared, it is clear that he should be well remembered at parting, if any one is. On many lines his pay, like that of most of the stewards, is not higher than $12 a month, and the company, on general principles, keeps back one-third to pay for breakage. Another third goes to the cooks in fees. Where, therefore, would he be without tips?—Lewis Morris Iddings in Scribner's.

The Scotchwoman's Bank Notes.

A poor old widow living in the Scottish highlands was called upon one day by a gentleman who had heard that she was in need. The old lady complained of her condition and remarked that her son was in Australia and doing well. "But does he do nothing to help you?" inquired the visitor. "No, nothing," was the reply. "He writes me regularly once a month, but only sends me a little picture with his letter." The gentleman asked to see one of the pictures that she had received and found each one of them to be a draft for £10.

That is the condition of many of God's children. He has given us many "exceeding great and precious promises" which we either are ignorant of or fail to appropriate. Many of them seem to be pretty pictures of an ideal peace and rest, but are not appropriated as practical helps in daily life. And not one of these promises is more neglected than the assurance of salvation. An open Bible places them within reach of all, and we may appropriate the blessing which such a knowledge brings.—Dwight L. Moody in Ladies' Home Journal.

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar-bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottle at R R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

LEZE MAJESTY.

How a Subject of the King of Belgium Played It.

It is a curious reflection that men who will face death with impunity are yet absolutely aghast with fear when brought into the presence of the great ones of the earth. "Such great divinity doth hedge a king" that few men would venture to assert their independence or the right of their manhood if a sovereign's view were opposed to theirs.

This is, no doubt, an inheritance from the days of feudalism, when the monarch was indeed the liege lord of all the people. Among the few, however, whose names have come down to an admiring posterity because they had the stamina to rely on their own rights and assert their own desires must be mentioned the name of M. Vandendriesche, a subject of the king of Belgium.

Some time ago he saw a piece of ground at Ostend the position of which pleased him. As luck had it, it chanced to be directly in front of the king's villa. This fact, we may be sure, did not make it less desirable in the gentleman's eyes. He called in the aid of architects and builders and proceeded to erect a house on it after his own heart. Unfortunately, however, his majesty looked out of the windows of his villa one day and found that his subject's home, if it had not emulated Aladdin's and sprung up in a night, at all events interfered with his view, as did that miraculous structure with the view of the other sovereign.

The king naturally remonstrated at this want of consideration in a subject, and, no doubt, expected that the remonstrance would have good effect. So, indeed, it seemed, for M. Vandendriesche engaged a number of workmen, who proceeded to pull down the edifice, which had only recently been finished.

Alas for the credulity of the human mind, even when that mind belongs to a potentate of the earth! As soon as the foundations of the building had been razed to the ground, and the king, no doubt, congratulated himself on that uninterrupted view of the country which he had had before, he was startled to find that an increased army of builders arrived to augment the number of those who had been employed.

Oddly enough also, a huge quantity of bricks and mortar appeared on the scene. These bricks the masons began to use in the most unaccountable manner possible, piling them one on top of the other with mortar between. It looked as if they were building a wall. They were. Slowly, as is the manner of masons in every country of the world, the wall grew by inches. Instead of a villa a 12 story fireproof building was erected, which effectually prevented his majesty from seeing the country which lies on the other side of the property of his recalcitrant subject.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Old Cannon.

If the various Grand Army posts of the country were disposed to take advantage of an offer made at the last session of congress, they might materially increase the warlike spirit supposed to pervade every patriotic family, says the Washington Post. The offer was to supply warlike implements, which, if they have outlived their usefulness, will serve as ornaments for post headquarters and might inspire the rising generation with much patriotic fervor. This could be accomplished by accepting the tender of several hundred abandoned cannon and shot and shell which congress has decided to give to any Grand Army post that may apply for them and which are now lying useless and neglected at the navy yards.

These cannon are mostly old style models of engines of war, which might have been considered just the proper thing 30 years or more ago, but which, with the march of progress and the advance of invention, have been placed upon the retired list. Their places have been filled by guns and munitions of war of a more improved type, and as the abandoned articles are valuable only as old metal the government decided that it could put them to no better purpose than to give them to the veterans of the late war, who fought on the Union side with these same guns.

But it is surprising to count up just how few posts of the immense Grand Army have taken advantage of this offer. Since the passage of the joint resolution last winter the records in the office of the secretary of the navy, where such applications have to be filed, show less than 100 from the entire country.

There are still guns on hand for about 700 more posts, yet, strangely enough, the Grand Army has made no effort to provide itself with an armament which, although it would be of little service in time of war, is valuable from an artistic standpoint in time of peace.

James T. Fields as Editor.

In 1859 The Atlantic Monthly passed into the hands of Ticknor & Fields, the junior publisher becoming finally its editor. It was a change of much importance to all its contributors and greatly affected my own literary life. Lowell had been, of course, an appreciative and a sympathetic editor, yet Fields had the advantage over Lowell of being both editor and publisher, so that he had a free hand as to paying for articles. The prices then paid were lower than now, but were raised steadily, and he first introduced the practice of paying for each manuscript on acceptance. He had a virtue which I have never known in any other editor or publisher—that of volunteering to advance money on prospective articles, yet to be written, and he did this more than once to me. I have also known him to increase the amount paid on finding that an author particularly needed the money, especially if it were the case of a woman. His sympathy with struggling women was always very great, and I think he was the only one in the early Atlantic circle, except Whittier and myself—with Emerson also, latterly—who favored woman suffrage.

With all his desire to create a staff Fields was always eagerly looking out for new talent and was ever prompt to counsel and encourage. He liked, of course, to know eminent men, and his geese were apt to be swans, yet he was able to discriminate. He organized Dickens' readings, for instance, and went to every one of them, yet confessed frankly that their pathos was a failure; that Little Nell was unreal, and Paul Dombey a tiresome creature whose death was a relief. Fields was really a keen judge of character and had his own fearless standards. I once asked him which he liked the better personally, Thackeray or Dickens, and he replied, after a moment's reflection, "Dickens, because Thackeray enjoyed telling questionable stories, a thing which Dickens never did."—Colonel T. W. Higginson in Atlantic.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1 00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

APPOINTMENTS

For Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

June 23, Wednesday, M P, S Andrews, Columbia.

June 27, second Sunday after Trinity, M P, S David's, Scuppernong.

June 29, Tuesday S Peter's day, M P, S James', Haslin.

June 30, Wednesday, M P, S Augustine's, Pantego.

July 1st, Thursday, M P, Yeatesville.

July 1st, Thursday, E P, S Thomas', Bath.

July 2, Friday, Communion, Bath.

July 4, third Sunday after Trinity, M P, S John's, Durham's Creek.

July 6, Tuesday, E P, Chapel of the Cross, Aurora.

July 7, Wednesday, Communion, Chapel of the Cross, Aurora.

July 8, Thursday, M P, S John's, Marclyville.

July 9, Friday, E P, Sladesville.

July 11, fourth Sunday after Trinity, M P, S George's, Hyde county.

July 12 Monday, E P, Fairfield.

July 13 Tuesday, E P, Swan Quarter.

July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, M P, S Paul's, Beaufort.

July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, E P, S Clement's, Beaufort.

Com.—Communion.

E P—Evening prayer.

M P—Morning prayer.

Holy communion at all morning services.

The children catechized when practicable.

The Vestries will please be prepared to meet the Bishop.

Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise announced.

— "Prosperity may not have got here yet," observed the ex detective, whistling softly to himself as he strolled up Clark street; "but I can see that there has been a decided return of confidence—men."—*Chicago Tribune*

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute....................		@	6
Standard....................		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ lb	12	@	14
Sides ₩ lb	6	@	7
Shoulders ₩ lb	6	@	6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ lb	5¼	@	5½
Shoulders ₩ lb	4¾	@	5¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each............	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each..........	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each..............	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb................	23	@	25
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ₩ M..............	6 00	@	7 00
Northern....................	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ₩ lb..........	10	@	16
Northern....................	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	43½	@	45
Virginia Meal	43½	@	45
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle......		@	75
CANDLES—₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine..................	8	@	10
CHEESE—₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	11	@	12½
Dairy, Cream................	12	@	13
State		@	10
COFFEE—₩ lb—			
Laguyra....................	20	@	
Rio........................	8½	@	15
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard........		@	5½
Yarns, ₩ bunch..............	18	@	20
EGGS—₩ dozen	10	@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ₩ barrel....	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ₩ barrel....	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ₩ barrel....	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00	@	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel.......	5 75	@	6 50
N C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg......	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—₩ barrel—			
Low grade	3 50	@	4 00
Choice		@	4 50
Straight	4 60	@	4 75
First Patent	5 25	@	5 50
GLUE—₩ lb—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White,	43½	@	45
Car load, in bags—White..	41	@	44
Oats, from store............	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof............	43½	@	45
Cow Peas		@	1 00
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Clover Hay..................	80	@	85
Rice Straw..................		@	50
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River..................		@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb..............		@	3
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	5	@	5½
North Carolina..............	6	@	10
LIME, ₩ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed..........	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank............	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned...	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common..	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
Barbados, in hhds........		@	26
" " in bbls..........		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds..........		@	26
" in bbls..............		@	28
Sugar-House, in hhds........	12	@	14
" in bbls............	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	15	@	25
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut 60d basis..	1 50	@	1 60
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess..................		@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ₩ lb....................	10	@	22
SALT, ₩ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool..................		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	60
On 125 lb Sacks..............	50	@	60
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M........	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Granu'd		@	4 13-16
Standard A..................		@	4 11-16
White Ex. C		@	4 11-16
Extra C, Golden..............		@	4½
C. Yellow....................		@	3¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern..........	3½	@	4
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. barrel......	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead..............		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping......		@	9 00
Mill, Prime..................		@	7 00
Mill, Fair..................	5 00	@	6 50
Common Mill..................	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary..........		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
₩ M 6x20 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap......................	5 00	@	6 00
5x20 Heart..................	4 00	@	5 00
" Sap......................	3 00	@	4 00
6x24 Heart..................	6 00	@	8 00
" Sap......................	5 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	4	@	5
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern..	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina..............	1 00	@	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 24¾ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 24¼ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market steady at $1 25 per bbl for Strained and $1 30 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1.05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm; $1.30 per barrel for Hard, 1 80 for Yellow Dip and 1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm, 28¼ 27¾c; rosin firm, $1 32½, 1 37½; tar firm, $1.15; crude turpentine quiet, $1 30, 1 70, 1 80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine..............	176
Rosin	637
Tar	85
Crude Turpentine................	28

Receipts same day last year—96 casks spirits turpentine, 189 bbls rosin, 18 bbls tar, 39 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON

Market steady on a basis of 7⅛c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¼	cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary........	6⅜	" "
Low Middling..........	7⅛	" "
Middling	7⅛	" "
Good Middling........	7 13-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅛c.

Receipts—1 bale; same day last year 1.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 80c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 42½@45 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 21—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 @4 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady, actual business in bankers' bills 487¼@487½ for demand; 486¼@486½ for sixty days. Posted rates 486½@487½ and 488@488½. Commercial bills 485¼. Silver certificates 61¼@61⅝. Government bonds were quoted firm; fives, registered, 114; fives, coupon, 114; fours, registered, 111½; fours, coupon, 113; twos, registered, 96½. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 125; North Carolina fours 104. Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Rosin steady; strained common to good $1 72½@1 75. Spirits turpentine steady at 27¼@27¾c.

SAVANNAH, June 21.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; sales of 500 casks; receipts 1,950 casks. Rosin firm at 5c advance; sales 1,793 barrels; receipts 4,411 barrels.

CHARLESTON, June 21.—Spirits turpentine 24¼c; sales — bales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: B, C, D $1 25; E F $1 30, G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55, K $1 65, M $1 70, N $1 85, W G $2 00, W W $2 25.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The cotton market opened steady at an advance of one to three points and further advanced one to two points on fairly active trading; shorts being disposed to cover on account of European buying orders in the absence of Liverpool advices, the English markets being closed for to-day and for to-morrow. Later there was considerable selling pressure, chiefly in the way of short account ventures with generally favorable crop advices. This cotton was very promptly absorbed and the market turned a sharp corner for an advance of three to nine points from the lowest prices of the forenoon, and without activity showed considerable stability, with July, August and September contracts showing the more positive strength on account of the continued presence of spinners and exporters in the spot market and the steadily increasing strength of the statistical position. A feature of the trading was selling by the German contingent. New Orleans was also a conspicuous seller during the forenoon. Buying in the afternoon was quite general. The market for futures closed steady at a net advance of two to nine points.

NEW YORK, June 21—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling 7¾c.

Cotton futures market closed steady; sales 103 600 bales; Jan'y 6 94, Feb'y 6 96, March 6 99, May —, June 7 43, July 7 43, August 7 43, September 7 14, October 6 94, November 6 89, December 6 93.

Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands 7¾c; middling gulf 8⅛c; sales of 9,857 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 883 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 2,077 bales; forwarded 287 bales; sales 2,357 bales; sales to spinners 568 bales; stock (actual) 114,-319 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 415 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 2,077 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 1,460 bales; exports to Great Britain 9,880 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 6,577 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,458 736 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,958 234 bales; exports to France 692 162 bales; exports to the Continent 2,095,964 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

June 21.—Galveston, quiet at 7 7-16, net receipts 86 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7 9-16, net receipts 8 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7⅝, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 7 13-16, net receipts 33 bales; Wilmington, steady at 7¼, net receipts 1 bale; Philadelphia, firm at 8⅛, net receipts 36 bales; Savannah, quiet at 7 5-16, net receipts 99 bales; New Orleans, firm at 7 9-16, net receipts 148 bales; Mobile, steady at 7⅜, net receipts 8 bales; Memphis, firm at 7¼, net receipts 115 bales; Augusta, steady at 7 5-16, net receipts 5 bales; Charleston, firm at 7¼, net receipts 2 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Evening.—Flour was steady. Wheat—spot weak—No. 2 Northern New York 76⅝c afloat; No 1 Northern Duluth 76⅞c; options opened easy and sold off all day under promising crop conditions, further liquidation, lower French markets, absence of outside support and weakness in the Western markets, closing ⅜@⅝c net lower; weekly foreign and domestic statistics averaged bullish, but had little effect; No. 2 red June closed at 74⅝; July 73⅜@74¼, closed 73⅝c; September 69⅞@70⅜c, closed 69⅞c; December 71⅜@73⅛, closed 71⅞. Corn—spot weaker; No. 2, 30⅛c early July and 30⅝c prompt afloat; options opened fairly steady, but declined all day under favorable crop news, sympathy with wheat and moderate unloading; closed ⅛@⅜c net lower; June closed at 29⅝c; July 29⅝@29⅞c, closed 29⅝c; September 30 7 16@30⅝c, closed 30½c. Oats—spot quiet; No. 2, 22 @22½c; options again dull and nominal in the absence of trade, closing ⅛c lower; July closed at 22c. Pork steady. Lard firmer; Western steam $3 87½; July $3 95, nominal; refined lard—market quiet; Continent $4 25; South American $4 65. Butter quiet; Western creamery 11 @15c; do. factory 7½@10½c; Elgins 15c; imitation creamery 8½@12½c; State dairy 10@14c; do. creamery 11@15. Cheese quiet; State large 8½@8¾ small fancy 7½@8; Western, part skims 4@6½; full skims 3½@3c. Eggs were quiet; State and Pennsylvania 12@12½c; Western fresh 10½@11½c. Cotton seed oil dull; prime crude 20c; do. yellow 23½@23¾c. Molasses quiet. Sugar quiet. Petroleum dull. Tallow quiet; city ($2 per package) 3 1 6@3¼c; country (packages free) 3 3-16@3¼c. Cabbages per crate or barrel $1 00@1 12½c. Tomatoes per carrier $1 00@1 50. Potatoes firm; Southern $3 00@3 25 (new). Coffee—Spot Rio dull; Cordova 11¼@17¼c; sales of 300 bags Savanilla, P. T.; 200 bags Maracaibo, P. T. Sugar—raw firm; sales 2 237 bags centrifugal 96 test 3⅛c; refined steady; powdered 5c.

CHICAGO, June 21—Trading was dull in the grain and provision markets to-day, especially so in wheat, and this lack of interest was in a great part responsible for ⅝c decline in that staple. Corn declined ⅛ to ⅜c and oats ⅛ to ⅛c lower. Provisions were mysteriously strong, closing unchanged to ⅛c higher.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Cash quotations: Flour steady. Wheat, No. 2 spring 69 @70c; No. 3 spring 63@65c; No. 2 red 73@76c; Corn—No. 2, 24⅝@24⅞c. Oats—No 2 18; No. 2 white free on board 22¾@23¼; No. 3 white free on board 20¾ @22¼c. Mess pork per barrel, $7 35@7 40. Lard, per 100 lbs $3 65@3 67½. Short rib sides, loose, $4 20@4 45. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 62½@4 75. Whiskey $1 19.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—July 68½ 68¾@68⅝, 67⅞ 67⅞ @68, September 64¼@64⅝, 64⅜@64¾, 63⅞ 63⅞@64; December 66¾, 66¾, 66, 66½c. Corn—June 24⅜, 24⅜, 24⅜@24⅛, 24⅛c; July 25, 25⅛, 24⅝@24⅞, 24⅞c. September 25⅞@26, 26, 25⅝, 25⅝. Oats—No. 2 July 18⅛, 18⅛@18¼ 18 18c; September 18⅛, 18⅛@18⅛, 17⅞, 17⅞. Mess pork—July $7 30, 7 40 7 30, 7 37½. September $7 50 7 50 7 40, 7 50. Lard—July $3 62½, 3 72½, 3 62½, 3 70; September $3 75, 3 82½, 3 75, 3 80. Short ribs—July $4 30, 4 32½, 4 30, 4 32½; September $4 37½, 4 40, 4 35, 4 40.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Flour dull; Western superfine $2 50@2 55; do winter wheat patents $4 50@4 70; do spring $4 10@4 30; do straight $3 85@4 00. Wheat quiet and easy; spot and month 76¼@76½c; July 70@70½c; August 69½c; September 68⅝@68⅞c; Southern wheat by sample 73@78c. Corn easy; spot, month and July 28⅞ @29c; August 29¼@29⅜c; September 29¾@29⅞c. steamer mixed 27⅜@27½c; Southern white 31c; do yellow 31¼@32c. Oats easier; No. 2 white 25½@26½c; No 2 mixed 23@23½c.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr James Bryce, Jr, 698 tons, Tilton, Punta Gorda, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Schr Manie Sanders, 265 tons, Steelman, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer Lisbon, Ward, Point Caswell, Jas Madden.

CLEARED.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer Lisbon, Ward, Point Caswell, Jas Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Jas Boyce, 693 tons, Tilton, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Maria Sanders, 265 tons, Steelman, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Rebecca R Douglass, 399 tons, Perry, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

James W Bigelow, 486 tons, Bird, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Mary J Russell, 354 tons, Smith, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Senator Sullivan, 654 tons, Crockett, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

R S Graham, 890 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

La Mariuccia (Ital), 582 tons, Imba, Jas T Riley & Co.

Blenheim (Swed), 574 tons, Olsson, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Daphne, 505 tons, Madsen, Jas T Riley & Co.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

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Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint +
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HOMILY ON NERVOUSNESS.

Some Practical Ideas That Are Drawn by a Thinking Layman.

The most casual glance at the columns of the newspapers betrays the fact that nervous complaints, as recently asserted by the medical profession, are greatly on the increase. Comparison will demonstrate that we Americans are becoming, if we are not already, the most highly strung and nervous people in the world.

But nervousness, as expressed by various well meaning citizens, seems to be a certain resentment against noise. I am considering the point from the vantage or disadvantage of a layman. Is mere noise the cause or simply the evidence of nervousness? That's what I want to know. To be clearer, is mere noise the creator of nervousness, or is the universal complaint of these noises merely the evidence of growing nervousness? Most of the errors of reasoning, I believe, are from the confusion of cause and effect.

When a letter carrier suddenly and unexpectedly pipes his thin, shrill whistle up a vibrant hallway and causes me to start, it is easy and natural to say he makes me nervous. And when an elevated train, brakes down, approaches a station, causing every wheel to scream and shriek, it "sets my teeth on edge," and the charge is instantly filed against the railroad company of creating nervous disorders. Whereas, the facts are I was nervous already, and the letter carrier's shrill whistle only demonstrated it, and if I had not been a sufferer from nervousness the elevated noises would simply have had no effect upon my mind whatever. And if I sat down and wrote to the newspapers complaining against all these manifold noises I should only advertise my nervous condition to the whole community.

I am aware that I shall run counter to the popular theory when I assert that noises have nothing whatever to do with nervousness. The nervous person will jump higher and quicker when silently approached from the rear, being unexpectedly confronted silently in the dark, being suddenly touched by some one till that moment unseen or unheard, or even prove more nervous under conditions of absolute silence. It can be easily demonstrated that a man who can sleep like a babe on the line of the elevated road will be awakened at the crow of chickens in the country, and yet be unable to sleep at no sounds at all. The man who is disturbed by the noises of the city is a nervous man who would toss all night on a sleepless couch in the dead quiet of the country. The only reason there is more nervousness is because our mode of life creates nervousness. We drink more, smoke more, eat more and go the pace generally—and then lay it on to noises.—New York Herald.

The Peabody Fund.

George Peabody's gift of $2,500,000 for London workingmen's houses has increased to $6,000,000 in the 24 years since his death. Last year the trustees of the fund provided 11,367 rooms, besides bathrooms, lavatories and laundries; 19,854 persons occupied them. The death rate of infants in the buildings is 4 per cent below the average for London.

Victims of the Duel.

Critic—The hero and the villain had a duel last night on the stage.
Friend—Who got the worst of it?
Critic—The audience.—Twinkles.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE! Happy and Fruitful Marriage.

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WHILE BABY'S SLEEPING.

The restless hands, so keen for play,
Lie clinched and do not stir,
Her breath so light it scarce would sway
A web of gossamer;
Her baby voice that coos and crows,
In sweetest cadence keeping,
Is hushed; the house no music knows
While baby's sleeping.

Her sunny eyes, that when they rise
Dawn daytimes of delight,
Behind their fringing canopies
Have set, and it is night.
Five little toes the cover shows
Beyond its edge just peeping,
Fair as a pink five petaled rose,
While baby's sleeping.

See! On the pillow here I've found
Golconda's treasure now—
The golden curls that cluster round
My darling's cheek and brow.
Her lips just parted in a smile,
Some pretty secret keeping;
An angel whispers to her while
My baby's sleeping.
—J. L. Heaton in "The Quilting Bee."

Where Lynch Found His Mill.

Away up in the Adirondacks, in the town of Minerva, a few years ago, lived a man of the name of Daniel Lynch. Mr. Lynch lived back in the lumber district and on the banks of a nice little stream. Anxious to make money and turn his timber into cash, he built a mill. It was a rather queerly constructed affair, for, instead of a frame, he used as corner posts for his building four trees. Dan began the manufacture of lumber and had it piled up in large quantities all around. Buyers came from all parts of the country to look at his stock, intending to buy, but all went away dissatisfied, for the boards were uneven and worthless. After trying in vain to get a few dollars out of his venture he abandoned the place and moved into town.

Years passed, and one day Dan thought he would visit the scenes of his unfortunate speculations, but on his arrival at the spot was surprised to find that his mill had gone. There in the bed of the stream was the old flume and wheels, but no building. As he stood gazing in wonder on what was left of his old establishment something—perhaps a little bird—attracted his attention up in one of the trees, and imagine his surprise on looking up, for about 12 feet in the air above him was his mill. In his absence the four trees that he had used as corner posts had grown and taken the mill up toward heaven.—Utica Press.

Calve Is Superstitious.

One Saturday afternoon, just after Mme. Calve had sung the jewel song in "Faust"—and divinely she brought out the dramatic value as well as the musical beauty of it—Mlle. Bauermeister, as Martha, in squeezing between Mme. Calve and the table on which the jewel casket lay, brushed off the mirror. It fell with a crash to the floor, and Marguerite and Martha's faces fell instantly. Calve ran at once and picked up the mirror. Closely she examined it to see if it were cracked, and her face broke into a radiant smile when she discovered that the mirror was intact.

She pressed the bit of glass joyfully to her bosom and then replaced it on the table. Edouard de Reszke, who was also on the stage, and his fair associates, some spectators aver, devoutly crossed themselves, moreover, when the mirror fell. Nothing unluckier than to smash a mirror is known to the superstitious—and operatic folk believe in every omen and portent under the sun.—Chicago Chronicle.

History on a Watch Face.

Almost the last work of the Belgian astronomer Houzeau, deceased, was an article in which, while arguing in favor of a decimal division of time, he pointed out the origin of the double set of 12 hours represented on our watch and clock faces. The ancient inhabitants of Mesopotamia chose the number 12 as an arithmetical base because it has four divisors—viz, 2, 3, 4 and 6, while 10 has only two divisors—viz, 2 and 5. They counted 12 hours in the day and 12 in the night, measuring the day by the progress of the sun and the night by the progress of the stars across the sky. This system, prevailing over all others, has come down to us, and so our watches bear on their faces a souvenir of those ancient days when the sun served for a clock hand half of the time and the stars the other half.—Youth's Companion.

Her Awful Ordeal.

"Mary had a dreadful experience on her trip to Painesville?"

"How was that?"

"Why, she got something in her eye, and it hurt her so that she asked a nice looking young man to look for it, and he was so dreadfully nearsighted that he got so close that his big mustache tickled her nose, so that in trying not to sneeze right in his face she burst four buttons off her new jacket."

"Dear me!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE OFFICIAL QUARTERS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Views From the Windows of the East Room—The "Hall of the Disappointed." Telephone Is Almost the Only Modern Improvement In the Building.

Mr. C. C. Buel writes a paper for The Century on "Our Fellow Citizen of the White House," devoted to the official cares and duties of the president, in the course of which he says:

At 10 o'clock a hardly discernible sign against the glass of the barrier announces to the citizen who has arrived under the grand portal that the executive mansion is "open" to visitors. At 2 o'clock the sign is changed to "closed." The doorkeepers swing the doors open to everybody. Within the large vestibule nothing is seen which indicates the arrangement and purposes of the different parts of the mansion. It was not always so, for originally the now concealed corridor, or middle hall, with the staircase on the right, was a part of the entrance hall. Now the spaces between the middle columns are closed with colored glass partitions, and the vestibule is simply a large, square room pleasant to get out of.

No way appears to open to the state apartments in the center or to the west wing, which is devoted to the private apartments. Yet glass doors are there, though as imperceptible to the stranger as a swinging panel. To the left there is a door which is always open. It admits to a small hall, across which a similar door is the side entrance to the great east room. About this splendid room, comprising the whole east end of the mansion, the visitor may wander at will before the portraits or enjoy from the windows the beauty of the treasury building to the east or the impressive landscape to the south, including the towering shaft of the Washington monument and beyond the ever charming Potomac, spreading with enlarging curves toward Mount Vernon, and in the private garden under the windows he may chance to see a merry band of little ones.

From the small hall between the vestibule and the east room a stairway ascends toward the medial line of the building to a wide middle hall, on each side of which are the offices of the president. The arrangement is simple, and in the floor plan covers the space occupied below by the east room and the green room, the latter being the counterpart of the small hall with the public stairway just mentioned. At the head of these stairs, over the green room, is the cabinet room, which is the first apartment in the south side of the hall, a jog of two steps, at the private door into the president's room, marking the raised ceiling of the east room below. The president reaches his office through the cabinet room, entering the latter from the library, which corresponds on the second floor with the blue room of the state apartments. President Arthur indeed used the library as his office and the cabinet chamber for an anteroom, while his private secretary was domiciled in the traditional office of the president. During his first term Mr. Cleveland preserved the same arrangement. But General Harrison went back to the office hallowed by Lincoln's occupancy, and Mr. Cleveland, on his return, found the arrangement so satisfactory that he continued it.

Beyond the president's large, square office is the corner room where Private Secretary Thurber is always either wrestling with the details of executive business or standing with his shoulder braced against the crowd struggling to see the president. It is a narrow apartment and might be called appropriately the "hall of the disappointed," the suggestion being emphasized by portraits of the greatest of presidential aspirants, Clay and Webster, to which Mr. Thurber added, as his private property, an engraving of the closest contestant for the office, Governor Tilden.

On the north side of the hall there are two rooms which correspond to those on the south side just described, the small one being occupied by Mr. O. L. Pruden, the assistant secretary since General Grant's time and the custodian of the office books as well as of the traditions which govern the public social routine of the executive mansion. In his room sits the telegraph clerk at his instrument, and by the window is a telephone, which saves a great amount of messenger service between the president and the departments. Occasionally a congressman, with less ceremony than discretion, attempts to get an appointment with the ear of the president over the telephone, and there is a record of a stage earthquake produced in the private secretary's room by a furious congressman who found the telephone ineffective and his Olympian style even less so. Notwithstanding that it is almost the sole modern improvement in the White House, President Cleveland was seen at the telephone but once, and then, needless to say, not on call.

IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.

Cautious Suitor States His Requirements In a Letter of Inquiry.

A prominent attorney preserves the following document as one of the chief curios of his office. It bears a recent date and was written from one of the Missouri river towns. The young woman referred to is the presiding genius of the kitchen in the lawyer's home:

"DEAR SIR—I got acquainted with Miss —— through our corresponding with each other. She wants to marry me. Should she suit I will not marry her for three or four months yet. Please find out through your wife and let me know by return mail if she is worthy of a good husband.

"Is her character good? How about her honesty and integrity? Does she seem to like children? Is she neat and clean? Is she tasty about her dress? Is she gay or frivolous, or what you call sullen? Is she wasteful in her cooking? Is she strong and healthy? Can she hear and talk good? Is she homely or pretty? Is she smart? To make it short, would she make a good man a good wife?

"I am a cooper by trade, a widower with five children, and I need a woman that's a good cook and to look after my children. She has been working for your wife three weeks. You ought to know her pretty good by this time. Anything you may say she won't know if it isn't good, unless you tell her yourself.

"Is she stylish? Has she begun to break or show edge? Is she steady and does she know how to please? You can do me a great favor if you take five minutes of your valuable time to answer these few questions. Please write at once. I want to know quick. Your obedient servant."—St. Louis Republic.

The Shirt Waist Collar.

It would be interesting to trace many of the so called caprices of fashion to their real source. Many, as is well known, are of historic origin and received their inspiration in the whim of some royal or other distinguished personage. The introduction of the separate collar shirt waist, which has and is enjoying a great vogue, was, it is said, due in the first place to the laziness of a cutter in one of the fashionable tailor shops where ladies' waists are made. He suggested and advocated the style to save work, it was discreetly talked up by the bead saleswomen, who received the customers, and the thing was done—well done, too, most women will testify.

PEPYS' WILL.

Provisions of a Document Believed Never to Have Been Published.

The will of Samuel Pepys, it is believed, has never been published. It is a document of good length, and G. A. Aitken gives a summary of it in The Athenæum:

"The will is dated Aug. 2, 1701, when Pepys is described as in his sixty-ninth year, and of sound mind and memory. 'I do with all humility and thankfulness and with a satisfaction inexpressible,' says Pepys, 'resign the soul to its Creator, in sure reliance for a happy resurrection with the just to an everlasting state of rest and bliss in the world to come.' As to such worldly goods as he possessed after 24 years' 'public and painful service faithfully performed to the crown,' he devised all lands, etc., in Brampton, Hunts and all other real property to his nephew, Samuel Jackson of Brampton, eldest son of his late sister, Paulina Jackson, for life, and then to his sons successively. In default of such issue the property was to go to his nephew, John Jackson of Westminster, youngest son of Paulina, and to his sons successively, and in default of such sons to his cousin, Charles Pepys, second son of his late uncle, Thomas Pepys. An annuity of £15 to his old servant, Jane Penny, was to be paid during her life, and £500 legacy was left to the executor.

"There was due to Pepys from the crown £28,007 2s. 1½d. on a balance of two accounts—first, as clerk to the acts of the navy and secretary of the admiralty, and, second, as treasurer for Tangier to Charles II and James II. This money, when paid, was to be laid out in land for the benefit of his heirs. The residue of his estate was also to be invested in land and held in trust for his heirs. Pepys urged his nephews 'to join with me in not repining at any disappointment they may by the late public providences of almighty God meet with in what they might otherwise have reasonably hoped for from me at my death, but to receive with thankfulness from God's hands whatever it shall prove, remembering it to be more than what either myself or they were born to, and, therefore, endeavoring on their part by all humble and honest industry to improve the same.'

"The sole executor was 'my most approved and most dear friend, William Hewer,' of Clapham. 'Pepys speaks of Hewer's "more than filial affection and tenderness expressed toward me through all the occurrences of my life for 40 years past.'

"On the 12th of May, 1703, Pepys made a codicil to his will, owing to his nephew, Samuel Jackson, having disposed of himself in marriage 'against my positive advice and injunction, and to his own irreparable prejudice and dishonor.' This nephew was now to have only an annuity of £40 a year. At the same time Pepys left £200 a year to 'the most excellent lady,' Mrs. Mary Skynner, in memory of 'her steady friendship and assistances during the whole course of my life,' for 33 years. The use of his library for life was left to John Jackson, who was to see to its completion according to a scheme in his hands. The library was to be kept entire and bestowed for the benefit of posterity. The arrangements for its disposal have been already published.

"On the following day Pepys executed a second codicil, bequeathing £9,000 2s. 1½d. of what was owing to him. Mrs. Skynner was to have £5,000, Hewer £2,000 and the children of Charles Pepys, now deceased, £1,000. There are also directions as to the residue of the debt, which, however, was never paid. Pepys died a fortnight later, and the will was proved on the 25th of June."

Farragut and Nelson.

In a recent lecture Admiral George E. Belknap thus contrasted Nelson and Farragut: As sea kings and dauntless fighters Nelson and Farragut were the greatest naval captains of modern times, but Nelson lacked the moral fiber which rounds out the full fruited man, which Farragut possessed in an eminent degree. Look to the cabin of the Hartford on the night before the battle of Mobile Bay and note what our great sailor wrote:

MY DEAREST WIFE—I write and leave this letter for you. I am going into Mobile in the morning, if God is my leader, as I hope he is, and in him I place my trust. If he thinks it is the proper place for me to die, I am ready to submit to his will in that as in all other things. God bless and preserve you, my darling, and my dear boy, if anything should happen to me. Your devoted and affectionate husband, who never for one moment forgot his love, duty or fidelity to you, his devoted and best of wives.
D. G. FARRAGUT.

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT May 30, 1897

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 36 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 14 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 23 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 53 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	[illegible]
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 22am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	5 54am
Leave Marshville	8 42 p m	6 28am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 p m	6 43 am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	7 00am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	7 50am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 30am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 30am
Arrive Shelby	....	1 18pm
Arrive Ellenboro	....	11 55pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 5 pm

*8 40 a m	Leave......Hamlet......Arrive	*8 20pm
10 00 a m	Arrive......Cheraw......Leave	*6 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	5 55pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	6 56pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 52pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe	5 55 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 20pm
Leave Hamlet	8 10 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	8 46 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 05 am	....
Leave Lumberton	9 51 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 05 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*8 15 am	*11 20pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 16am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50pm	7 25am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50 pm	*8 15am
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*6 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15 pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50 pm	5 20am

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 10TH, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.	No 2. DAILY
Leave Wilmington	12 15 p m
Arrive Fayetteville	3 35 "
Leave Fayetteville	3 45 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 47 "
Arrive Sanford	5 02 "
Leave Sanford	5 06 "
Leave Climax	6 54 "
Arrive Greensboro	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	7 45 "
Leave Stokesdale	8 39 "
Leave Walnut Cove	9 03 "
Leave Rural Hall	9 30 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	11 00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1.
Leave Mt. Airy	5 25 a m
Leave Rural Hall	6 50 "
Leave Walnut Cove	7 19 "
Leave Stokesdale	7 52 "
Arrive Greensboro	8 40 "
Leave Greensboro	9 00 "
Leave Climax	9 29 "
Leave Sanford	11 26 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction	12 42 p m
†Arrive Fayetteville	12 45 "
Leave Fayetteville	1 15 "
Arrive Wilmington	4 30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	7 45 m
Arrive Maxton	9 00 "
Leave Maxton	9 17 "
Leave Red Springs	9 37 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 45 p m
Leave Hope Mills	5 02 "
Leave Red Springs	5 42 "
Arrive Maxton	6 11 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed. Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	7 40 a m
Leave Climax	9 33 "
Arrive Greensboro	10 20 "
Leave Greensboro	10 55 "
Leave Stokesdale	12 30 p m
Arrive Madison	1 10 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	2 10 p m
Leave Stokesdale	3 05 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Greensboro	5 45 "
Leave Climax	6 57 "
Arrive Ramseur	8 35 "

†MEALS.

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DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.48 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.34 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 9.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 5.40 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.15 p m, Chadbourn 5.29 p m, Marion 6.40 p m, Florence 7.35 p m, Sumter 8.42 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.40 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 8.20 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 3.05 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.18 a m, Weldon 11.33 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 1.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 2.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.00 a m and 7.20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4.05 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6 p m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.37 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 11.30 a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9.42 a m, Rowland 10.00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6.10 p m, arrives Dillon 6.30 p m, Latta 6.44 p m, Pee Dee 7.18 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.40 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7.48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m. arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.55 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.55 a m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, Cheraw 10.40 a m. Wadesboro 2.25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m, Hartsville 9.35 p m, Bennettsville 9.36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10.10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6.30 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m, leave Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5.15 p m, Darlington 6.29 p m, arrive Florence 7.00 a m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 3.00 p m, Smithfield 3.06 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.40 p m, 1.14 a m, Rowland 6.10 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn [illegible] p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arr[illegible] 1.49 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train [illegible]ter 4.40 a m, Creston 5.34 a m, arrive D[illegible] a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.55 p[illegible] 5.47 p m, Sumter 6.40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston [illegible] arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leave[illegible] p m, arrives Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 18 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6 A M	NORTH BOUND †8 P M	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7 P M	SOUTH BOUND 35 P M
		—WILMINGTON—		
	3 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv...Surry street...Ar	12 30	8 35
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville...Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv...Maysville...Lv	10 09	9 10
12 30	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville...Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 20	Ar...Newbern...Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager.
my 28 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Time Table.

In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston	10 22	....
5 18	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 25
6 57	6 42	Morehead City	8 00	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 4 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.
my 27 tf

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1897

LIBERIA COLONISTS.

Return of Some of the Survivors in a Destitute Condition—Many Others Died of Starvation and Fever.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Thirteen colored persons who formed part of the two hundred sent to Liberia by the International Migration Society in March, 1896, arrived in this port to day aboard the steamship Liberia. They say that the scheme has been a total failure; that many of their number died of starvation and fevers; that the society did not fulfil its contract and many members of the expedition are stranded in England, unable to get back to their homes.

The plan of the African colonization scheme originated early in 1894, in the mind of Bishop Turner, who was travelling in the South. It was formulated and carried into effect by Jeremie Millan, a white man of Birmingham, Ala, who founded what was known as the International Emigration Society.

It was claimed that the President of Liberia had promised the colonists land and farming implements.

The advance guard, in charge of D. L. Johnson, an intelligent colored man, of Hot Springs, Ark., in November, 1894, started for Liberia. With him was a committee to make arrangements for the colonists.

It was estimated at that time that there were 4,000 colored persons who were ready to join the colony. They expected to build a town which would soon be in a flourishing condition. Each colonist was to pay $41 for his transportation, and was expected to have $200 in gold with him to lay the foundation of his fortune in the new land.

The first large party of colonists, numbering 200, left Savannah, Ga., in March, 1896, for their new home, and after that several smaller parties joined them.

Twenty five acres of land for each adult and ten acres for each child was promised, and on landing each person was to be provided with a barrel of flour, two barrels of meat, a quantity of sugar and a complete set of farming implements. D. K Flammer, president of the society, accompanied the emigrants.

According to the stories told by those who have returned to day, when they landed in Liberia Flammer deserted them, taking whatever was provided for them except the land, which they found thirty-five miles from any town, and which was incapable of growing anything but coffee. Even to grow this successfully would take four to six years.

Charles Peterson, of Madison, Ark., with his wife and family, is among those who returned to day. He says that he lost all he had in going over, and was nearly dead of starvation before he could raise enough money to return.

Charles Moore, whose family lives in Mississippi, said the emigrants had nothing to do. The natives, who wore no clothes, and could live on little or nothing, did all the work for starvation wages.

The thirteen persons had not as many cents among them on their arrival, and they had no idea where they would pass the night.

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

The Town of Tehuantepec Completely Destroyed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

OAXACA, MEX., June 21—The continued earthquake shocks and heavy rains have seriously interrupted telegraphic communication with the isthmus of Tehuantepec during the last three days.

Advices were received here last night that the official commission sent to the town of Tehuantepec by President Diaz to investigate the reported formation of a volcano and the extent of the earthquake damages has arrived at its destination and found the condition of affairs much worse than it had expected.

The town of Tehuantepec contains about 15 000 inhabitants, and is completely destroyed as far as houses and buildings are concerned, not one remaining standing. There were a number of substantial and costly buildings in the town. The people are living in tents on the outskirts of the place.

The earthquake shocks continue to be felt at frequent intervals and the people are terrified. The heavy smoke and other indications of an active volcano to the west of Tehuantepec are no longer visible.

Two more shocks of earthquake were experienced here last night and early this morning, the latter occuring about 8 o'clock, adding to the consternation of the people, who had begun to regain confidence.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW YORK

Three Deaths From the Disease on the Steamer Finance From Colon.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Columbian Line steamer Finance arrived to-day from Colon. Three of her cabin passengers died of yellow fever during the passage and three others were ill with the same disease when the steamer reached the quarantine station. The names of the passengers who died are—Henry Bowen, a circus rider; John Hitchcock and E J. Prew, a son-in law of the acting United States minister at Lima. The names of the men who are ill are—David Costello, John Harrigan and William Argall. These will be removed to Swinburne Island hospital. The entire ship's crew will also be transferred to Hoffmann Island. There has been no sickness among the ship's crew. All the effects and baggage of both the cabin and second passengers will be thoroughly disinfected at Hoffmann Island. The steamer will also be subjected to a thorough disinfection and cleansing before she is allowed to proceed to her dock. Health Officer Doty says there is not the slightest danger of the spread of the disease.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

RAPID PROGRESS MADE YESTERDAY WITH THE TARIFF BILL.

Matches and Fuses the Main Topics of Discussion—Amendment Placing Cotton Ties on the Free List Deferred for Further Consideration—An Appropriation for Repairs of a Dry Dock Voted in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Senate made giant strides on the Tariff bill today, covering fifty-six pages, and establishing a record for progress during this tariff debate.

There was little debate to-day, the main topics of discussion being matches and fuses. On the latter item an amendment by Senator Pettigrew reducing the rate to ten per cent. came within a vote of passing, against the protest of the Finance Committee, the vote being a tie, 24 to 24. While the free list was under consideration, Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, gave notice of an amendment placing cotton ties on the free list, and Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, gave notice of another amendment taking raw cotton from the free list, thus completing the action heretofore taken of placing a duty of 20 per cent. on cotton.

When the match paragraph sundry schedule was reached Senator Allison moved to disagree to the committee amendment of 20 per cent. ad valorem and to agree to the House rates, with changes, making the rate 8 cents per gross boxes, instead of 10 and ¾ cents per thousand when imported in bulk in place of 1 cent.

Senator Vest and Senator Gray opposed the rates, the latter stating that the business was enormously profitable.

Senator Allison explained that the change from ad valorem to specific was made on the recommendation of Treasury experts and that the rates in part offset the advance on the raw materials, including lumber. In response to the suggestion of a match trust, Senator Allison stated there were thirty to thirty-five independent match companies. He said one of the concerns had recently established a factory in Liverpool and if the business was to be retained in this country the rates proposed must be given as a means of sustaining the American industry.

In reply, Senator Smith, of New Jersey, stated that he had a letter from the proprietor of a large match concern at Camden, N. J., saying no increase of duty was desired and that the increase was in the interest of the Diamond Match Trust.

Senator Allison responded by reading from the hearing before the Ways and Means committee, showing that the match factories, except the one quoted by Senator Smith, desired increased rates.

The changes proposed by Senator Allison were agreed to, and Senator White, of California, then moved to substitute 20 per cent. ad valorem. Disagreed to—20 to 26.

On paragraph 414, percussion caps, etc, Senator Vest moved to reduce the rate on blasting caps from $2.86 to $2 07 (the Wilson rate) per 1,000. Rejected.

Senator Pettigrew moved to add a clause fixing the rate of safety fuse at ten per cent. He said these fuses were used in mining operations, and that the article was controlled by a trust. He submitted letters and statements, showing the extent of the alleged fuse trust and its division of territory and purpose, he said, of plundering the country. Senator Pettigrew said he proposed to place Senators from mining States on record, to see if they favored giving this bonus to the trust as against the miners.

After a short debate on the amendment, a vote was taken which resulted—yeas, 24; nays, 24—a tie, and the Vice President declared the amendment lost. Senators Mantle, Pettigrew, Stewart and Teller, silver Republicans, voted in the affirmative with the Democrats.

The paragraph relating to jewelry precious stones, etc, was agreed to as reported, at sixty per cent. Pearls in their natural state was changed to include "half pearls," and was agreed to as reported.

This brought the Senate to the leather paragraphs. The first paragraph, on hides, went over at the request of Senator Allison. The next paragraph, on manufactured leather, was entered upon, but Senator Vest said it would all hinge on the treatment of hides, and Senator Smith, of New Jersey, asked that it go over. This was agreed to.

Senator Bacon of Georgia offered an amendment, to be urged later, placing cotton ties on the free list.

Senator White suggested that it was not advisable to go on with the free list unless paragraphs could be reconsidered in case they were affected by changes on wool, leather or other articles on the dutiable list.

Senator Allison assented to this arrangement.

Senator Morgan of Alabama interposed an objection, however, saying he would not consent to going on with the free list until the dutiable list was completed. He expressed his profound sympathy for Senator Allison in having to adopt the hurried programme required by the caucus.

Senator Allison insisted that the consideration of the free list ought to go on. He explained the parliamentary status of the bill which would permit any Senator to present amendments at later stages and after the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate to demand a vote on any amendment.

Senator Morgan assented on this explanation that the consideration of the free list proceed.

A new paragraph was agreed to, on motion of Senator White, of California, placing anti-toxine on the free list.

Paragraph 460, relating to animals admitted free for breeding purposes was changed on motion of Senator Chilton, of Texas, to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the pure breeds that come under the free list.

Senator Jones gave notice of a new paragraph placing cotton bagging and other coverings for cotton on the free list. It went over for future consideration.

On binding twine, Senator White moved to substitute the Wilson law provision. Rejected.

Among the provisions agreed to were those admitting free books, etc., in print more than twenty years; books in foreign languages; books, etc., not more than two in number for the use of religious, scientific and like purposes; books and library effects of persons abroad, and books for the library of Congress.

Senator Bacon moved to put on the free list cotton ties of iron and steel, saying assurances had been given by Senator Allison that cotton ties and binding twine would be similarly treated. There was some dispute as to assurances, and the amendment finally went over.

Vegetable ivory was added to the free list.

The committee paragraph admitting free philosophical and scientific apparatus for scientific and like use was agreed to.

The committee paragraphs admitting free works of art, etc., for exhibition purposes, were agreed to.

At 5 o'clock the bill was laid aside, and after a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, June 21.—After the approval of the journal in the House to-day a special order was adopted providing for the consideration of a bill appropriating $100,000 for the repair of dry dock No. 3, at the New York navy yard.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, Republican, explained the necessity for the appropriation, saying that leaks had appeared which threaten the collapse of the dock. Immediate measures to repair the damage, he said, were necessary. He read a letter from the Secretary of the Navy in support of that statement. The water flowing from dock No. 3 into dock No. 2 threatened it also.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, Democrat, said this dock was the only dock on the Atlantic coast where a large battleship could be repaired. He thought the trouble had its origin in the fact that it was built of timber instead of stone.

The resolution was adopted—114 to 12.

Mr. Latimer, of South Carolina, Democrat, asked unanimous consent to have considered a bill declaring a State capable of entirely controlling the liquor traffic.

This, said Mr. Stone, of Pennsylvania, Republican, was an outgrowth of a local fight in South Carolina, in which the courts had made a decision, and was not a proper matter for consideration by the House. He objected to its consideration.

On motion of Mr. Dingley, the House then at 1 05 p. m. adjourned until Thursday.

TOBACCO TRUST TRIAL.

Continuation of Testimony of Witnesses for the Prosecution.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Peter Hauptmann, of St. Louis, was again on the witness stand to-day in the trial of the indicted officials of the American Tobacco Trust Company on the charge of conspiracy in restriction of trade.

Questions by the district attorney were directed to eliciting statements that the witness had been coerced by the Tobacco Company. Lawyer Choate objected, and stated that the defendants had not been charged with coercion in the indictment. "It is not constitutional," he declared, "to try a man on a charge unless they have him indicted for it." The objection was sustained by the court.

Mr. Olcott asked the witness whether it was or was not possible for him to do as profitable a business without being able to handle the cigarettes made by the American Tobacco Company. The witness said it was not, if he could not buy directly from the factory.

On cross examination the witness said he had been here from St. Louis since last Monday, at the request of Mr. Olcott, who guaranteed him his expenses. He further testified that he could not make as much profit on the American Tobacco Company's goods if he bought them second-hand as he could if he purchased direct from the American Tobacco Company. He knew that the National Tobacco Company guaranteed a certain amount of money to cover any loss on account of any difference between the firm and the American Company.

The witness did not know very much about the agreement between his firm and the National Tobacco Company. His partner, Mr. Harms, knew all about it, but he was in St. Louis. He could not tell how long his firm had been receiving payments from the National Tobacco Company. He supposed he did testify in December, 1894, that it was still continuing. He could not tell how long after this the payments continued. Neither he nor his firm, either directly or indirectly, contributed to a suit or suits against the American Tobacco Company. The contract of the American Tobacco Company had been a satisfactory one to the witness. The company fully lived up to its agreement until October, 1893. Just before that time he was visited by representatives of the National Tobacco Company. Mr. Choate sought to have the witness testify that his firm never had any intention of changing the American Tobacco Company contract until the visit of these representatives, but the questions were not allowed.

The witness said he and his partner had conversations upon the subject of handling National Tobacco Company cigarettes previous to his interview with the representatives of that company. The nature of these conversations was not allowed to be brought out. He did not have the agreement of the National Tobacco Company with him.

Theodore Allan was the next witness, but so many objections were made by both sides that nothing important was brought out.

Daniel Dressler, a Brooklyn tobacco manufacturer, Frederick B. Hyer and Henry I. Stockwell were the other witnesses to-day.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPS.

An Attack on Wm. J. Bryan in Maine—Georgia State Conference to Meet To-day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LEWISTON, ME., June 21.—Prof. L. C. Bateman, of Auburn, who was the candidate of the Populist party of Maine for Governor last year, and who is a leader of the middle of the road forces in this State, to day published an attack on William J. Bryan. Prof. Bateman says that Populist Congressman Freeman Knowles, of South Dakota, while on his recent trip to his old home in Skowhegan, Maine, gave out the information that Mr. Bryan's recent gift of $1,500 to the Populist National Committee was made with the distinct understanding that no action against fusion should be taken by the People's party before the next national convention.

This, Professor Bateman says, is nothing more or less than direct bribery. Professor Bateman also says that Bryan has appended his (Bateman's) name to Senator Allen's letter of notification, given out last September. Bateman was secretary of the notification committee, but did not sign the letter in question. He says that Bryan's action in printing his name on the letter in his new book is an act of political forgery. Professor Bateman is a delegate to the middle-of-the-road national conference at Nashville, Tenn., July 4th. He says he will bring the matters before that body.

ATLANTA, GA., June 21.—The Populist State Conference will assemble here to morrow. The leaders are already in the city and every indication points to the carrying out of the programme prepared by Tom Watson, for Nashville, which is to demand the resignation of National Committee Chairman Butler. Watson has not yet arrived.

HON. WM. J. BRYAN

Spoke to a Large Audience at Staunton, Virginia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

STAUNTON, VA., June 21.—Hon. William J. Bryan came here from Culpepper to-day. He is the guest of Hon. H. St. George Tucker. He spoke over two hours to-night to an audience numbering about 3,500 in an open field beside the park from a temporary platform. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Mr. Tucker and sat in a chair while speaking, having been unwell for several days. After speaking pleasantly of Staunton, he launched into his usual free silver speech, interspersed with humorous anecdotes, which kept the crowd amused. He leaves here at 4 30 a. m. to morrow for Cincinnati.

HEALTH MEANS a perfect condition of the whole system. Pure blood is essential to perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood and thus gives pure health.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic and liver medicine. Price 25c.

GREAT BRITAIN'S JUBILEE

IN HONOR OF THE SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Reception to Special Envoys of the Nations at Buckingham Palace—A Cordial Greeting Extended to Representatives of the United States.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 21.—Queen Victoria left Windsor Castle to-day by the Sovereign's entrance, facing the long walk and traversed part of the streets of Windsor on her way to the railway station. Her majesty's carriage was drawn by a pair of grays, with postillions and outriders. The Queen was accompanied by her eldest daughter, ex Empress Frederick of Germany, and by Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Henry of Battenburg, who occupied another carriage, preceding that of her majesty.

The Queen, on arriving at the railroad station of Windsor, walked through the private waiting room, leaning on the arm of an Indian attendant, and by a sloping gangway entered her saloon carriage. The royal train arrived at Paddington at 12 20 p. m. The weather was fine and warm.

The Queen graciously received the address presented to her by the Vicar of Paddington, and handed back to him a written reply, expressing gratification that the generous instincts of her people towards the poor, aged, sick and young had produced such remarkable results. The late Prince Consort, like herself, the reply of her majesty continued, manifested great interest in charitable institutions and her children shared that feeling which formed not the weakest tie between herself and her people.

Next to Paddington the crowds selected Buckingham palace as the most interesting point to view the proceedings, as the gathering of the envoys and their suits and the Indian officers invited to luncheon, to be afterwards presented, had already begun at noon.

A number of Americans, armed with kodaks, had stationed themselves opposite the palace gates, and somebody in the crowd shouted, "Now, Yanks, three cheers for your mother," raising a roar of good humored laughter.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock a roar of the cheering in the distance announced the approach of the Queen. The cheering grew in strength until it amounted to a deafening storm of applause as the sovereign reached the vicinity of the palace.

The Queen was dressed in black, and bowed slowly to the right and to the left to the greeting of her subjects. She looked pleased, and did not wear spectacles, and appeared not more tired than any lady of her age might be expected to be. The Empress Frederick, who sat beside her majesty, was also dressed in black. Princesses Christian and Battenburg sat opposite the Queen and the Empress. The Princess Christian wore a lilac costume and the Princess Henry of Battenberg was dressed in black. Two school girls rode behind the carriage.

The Queen after she entered the palace, proceeded to her private apartments for luncheon and the royal and other guests had lunch in the state supper room. Levee costumes were worn, and the suites, who were also in levee dress, had luncheon in the garden and in the vestibule.

United States special envoy, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S A., Rear Admiral J. H. Miller, U. S. N., and the members of the United States special embassy, reached the palace a few minutes after 3 o'clock.

They all wore evening dress with the exception of the American officers, and the simplicity of the attire was in startling contrast with the brilliancy of the uniforms around them. The American party was received by the master of ceremonies and all except Mr. Reid were conducted by one of the Queen's equerries to a marque in the gardens, where lunch was served.

Mr. Reid was escorted to the state supper room, only his suite being entertained in the marquee. Mr. Reid was received by the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner.

After her majesty had received the special envoys she received a host of Indian princes, who were introduced by Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, who was assisted by his political aide-de camp. The envoys were conducted to her majesty's presence by the Queen's master of ceremonies, and were introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Those of the envoys who did not wander about the palace chatted in the smoking room. Ten minutes before 4 o'clock the envoys stood in line and went singly to the audience room, to which they were conducted by the Hon. Sir William James Colville, the master of ceremonies.

The Bow drawing room in which the envoys were received is a large room, heavily ornamented with gilt and hung with silk. Two yeomen of the guard were on duty at the door.

The Queen was dressed in black, wore a widow's cap, the ribbon of the Order of the Garter and some other orders. She sat in a gilded chair near the centre of the room, the Prince of Wales standing immediately behind her. At her right hand was the Princess of Wales and others of the royal family were near her majesty or scattered about the room. The Duke of Auerstadt and the Duke of Sotomayor, representing respectively France and Spain, preceded the United States envoy, Mr. Reid being third, and followed by the Papal envoy, M. Sambucetti.

The envoys presented their letters, with the lowest obeisance. The Queen took each letter and smilingly addressed two or three sentences of thanks and compliments to each envoy. Mr. Reid was received in the most cordial manner possible. Her majesty expressed her sincere thanks to President McKinley and to "the great nation of our kinsmen." After Mr. Reid had retired, he strolled about the palace a little and went home at 4.15 p. m.

Queen Victoria looked very well, indeed, and seemed to be entirely pleased and interested in everything. She impressed all the envoys with the sincerity of her thanks for the national compliments paid to her.

The crowds remained about the palace until a late hour, watching the comings and goings of the many notabilities.

The Queen at 8 45 this evening entertained at dinner ninety of her most distinguished guests in the state supper room at Buckingham Palace. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, with all the members of the royal family, the royal guests, the envoys of state with the rank of ambassadors, and the great officers of the household, who wore full court dress.

During the progress of the banquet, music was discoursed by the band of the royal engineers. The suites of the envoys and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance dined in the garden vestibule; the yeomen of the guard on duty in the grand hall and vestibule.

After the dinner, the Queen proceeded from the grand saloon to the ball room to receive her guests, the envoys and their suites, the Indian princes, the officers of the Imperial forces and of the native Indian escorts and the officers of the Queen's German regiment.

The Colonial premiers, with their wives, were presented to her majesty by Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the suites of royal and other guests were presented severally by their chiefs. The great officers of state attended in full court dress.

Mesdames Whitelaw Reid, Nelson A. Miles and Ogden Mills were presented by the Queen's special command.

VETERANS' DAY.

Ex-Confederates Gathering in Great Force At Nashville—Hon. John H. Reagan to Deliver the Oration.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 21.—Confederate veterans' day will be observed here to-morrow and the city is rapidly filling with veterans. Every regular train from the North, and South, East and West to day has brought recruits and special trains by the score have added to the fast swelling numbers. The Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons of Veterans are represented in force. The arrangements for taking care of the visitors is excellent and there is no delay in assigning them to quarters.

Flags, banners and bunting are seen on every hand, and all houses are open for the accommodation of the incoming guests.

To-morrow the veterans will assemble in the Tabernacle and the delegates will be welcomed by Governor Taylor. Mayor McCarthy and John C. Ferris will also deliver addresses. Captain J. B. O'Bryan, in a brief speech, will then turn the proceedings of the convention over to Commander-in Chief John B. Gordon, who will respond to the address of welcome. Colonel A. S. Colyer, ex-member of the Confederate Congress, will introduce Hon. John H Reagan, of Texas, who will deliver the oration of the day.

The afternoon session will be devoted to the transaction of business. To-morrow morning, at the capital, the Daughters of the Confederacy will hold a reception. Mrs. John Overton will deliver an address, Mrs. Morris, of Knoxville, will respond, and Mrs. John S. Bond will read an original poem. The exercises will be interspersed with music. Congressman Joe Wheeler arrived to-day and received an ovation. The 30th annual reunion of Terry's Texas Rangers was well attended. Gen. Baxter Smith delivered the address of wecome, which was responded to by Major Parree, of Waco, Texas.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Business Men of Macon Petition the U. S. Court For a Receiver.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MACON, GA., June 21.—A few business men of this city filed a petition in the United States Court to-day to place the Southern Railway in the hands of a receiver, on the ground that the road has violated the constitution of the State in controlling and operating all lines of railway entering the city, thereby preventing competition in freight rates to the detriment of the management and the general public.

Judge Emory Speer has the petition in hand, but will not render any decision on *ex parte* evidence. All parties interested, complainants as well as defendants, will be notified, so that all the facts bearing on the matter may be argued.

Judge Speer's decision in the Rowena Clark case two years ago establishes no precedent in the present hearing, as the features of the two cases are totally unlike and brought on different grounds.

STEAMER DAUNTLESS

Drifted Ashore on the Coast of Florida and Seized by a Revenue Cutter.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE FLA., June 21.—Dispatches to-night to the *Citizen* report that the cutter McLane searched the steamer Biscayne Sunday afternoon and later proceeded to Alligator reef light, opposite lower Matecombe key, where the steamer Dauntless was ashore, having drifted from the Cuban coast with her engines damaged. The McLane to day seized the Dauntless, which had men and arms aboard when the Biscayne spoke her Sunday, and brought her to Key West.

WARM WIRELETS

Senator M. A. Hanna emphatically says that John Sherman will continue to be Secretary of State.

There was a very heavy frost in Sullivan county N. Y., Sunday night. Considerable damage was done to crops.

Charles L. Montague, a leading cotton factor, of Savannah, Ga., was killed in a bicycle accident there last night.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received information that $1,080,000 in gold coin was withdrawn from the New York sub-treasury yesterday for export.

The great tailors strike in New York which at one time involved about 20,000 hands, is ended. The last of the contractors surrendered to the men yesterday.

The mills of the Salmon Falls, N. H. Cotton Manufacturing Company resumed a full time schedule yesterday after having been on two-thirds time since last December.

A dispatch from Apalachicola Fla., says the Norwegian barks Alpha and Cavalier went ashore Sunday night in a heavy gale. Great damage was done to the bottoms of the ships.

At Portsmouth, Va., the house of Owen O'Rourke was burned yesterday and the 3 year-old son of O'Rourke perished in the flames. O'Rourke, his wife and two other children escaped.

The Northeastern Railway of Georgia was not sold yesterday as advertised The road is owned by the State, and the Governor did not get a bid, the upset price, which is $287,000, being regarded as too high.

Thomas Cooke & Son, bankers New York, received yesterday $40,000 for the famine stricken people of India. Thus far $100,000 has been cabled and it is expected that the amount in aid of the starving people will reach $200 000

John L. Sullivan will leave Boston to-day for White Plains, N. Y., to go into training for the Summer under the direction of William Muldoon, the wrestler and trainer. The prospect of a meeting between him and Fitzsimmons is growing more favorable every day.

The big South works of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company were forced to close down last night and about 2,800 men are out of employment because of a dispute over a reduction in wages. It is believed that the hands of the North works may quit to-day. There is not the slightest evidence of any disorders.

The management of the Austrian female prisons is in the hands of female religious orders.

In England and Wales 14 per cent of males and 13 per cent of females die of consumption.

The length of the box tunnel on the Great Western railway of England is 3,168 yards.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

AN EAGLE FOOLED.

Carried a Decoy Duck Far Up Into the Air Before Seeing His Mistake.

My reputation for veracity among my fellow sportsmen has been seriously impaired, if not entirely destroyed, by my insisting upon the truth of the following experience that befell me one Thanksgiving day: My boy of 15 and myself were indulging in a few days' outing at a little clubhouse on the Potomac a short distance below old Gunston Hall. The weather was fine—in fact, too fine for our purposes, as we were after ducks. Early in the morning we put out, off the old historic Hallowing point, dear to many duck hunters, about 40 new wooden decoys, as handsome as I ever saw, and then took our positions in the blind, full of those feelings of exhilaration and expectancy which all true sportsmen are bound to feel in some degree, even when all favorable conditions for sport are dead against them.

After a few hours' waiting in came a bird, which my boy knocked down prettily and with much enthusiasm retrieved, but which proved to his disgust to be nothing but an old merganser, or sawbill, known in these parts as a "fisherman," a bird, I need hardly add, of large size and of beautiful plumage, but absolutely unfit for the table.

The incident over, we waited and waited, with no results, until finally, leaving the decoys in position, we went back to the clubhouse, prepared and ate a luncheon and then took a stroll back into the woods and fields on a tour of inspection, when, finding our heavy clothes rather oppressive under the sun's rays, we concluded to return to the blind, where we were sure to find it more comfortable because of the light breeze that was coming over the water.

On arriving at the blind we noticed that one of the decoys was positioned some 25 or 30 yards from the others. My first thought was that it was adrift, and I was about putting out in the skiff to recover it when I noticed that it did not change its position, although the tide was running quite briskly. Could it have floated off and become again caught? Could it have dragged its anchor that long distance while the others remained undisturbed? These and other theories were being discussed by us when suddenly over our heads from behind there passed a dark shadow, which on our looking up proved to be made by a large eagle, and as we gazed upon him he sailed out over the straggler decoy about which we had been solicitous, poised himself for an instant and then settled down suddenly, and with outstretched talons grasped the poor, helpless wooden thing and rose with it until the leaden anchor showed at the surface of the water, when for some reason, perhaps because of the discovery of his mistake or because of the sudden and unexpected increase in the weight of his burden, this king of birds dropped his quarry into the water with a splash and scuttled across the river as though to keep a suddenly remembered appointment.—Washington Letter in Forest and Stream.

Products of the Peanut.

In Europe this nut has various uses which are only beginning to be recognized in this country, the first recognition being that of a Virginia company which handles the peanut products. The principal products are peanut oil for cooking and table purposes and confectioners' use, peanut cribble for confectionery, peanut grits for soap, etc., peanut flour for baking and peanut bran for stock feed. The oil is highly valued in Europe, and it is stated that fully $5,000,000 worth of peanuts are brought into Marseilles annually for the manufacture of oil, which is used in toilet soaps and for other purposes. The peanut flour is quite extensively used in Europe and is made into bread, cakes, biscuit, etc. It is one of the favorite articles of food in the hospitals of Germany. The estimated product of five tons of peanuts amounts to 235 gallons of refined oil, at $1 per gallon; 175 gallons of crude oil, at 50 cents; 3,680 pounds of flour and meal, at 2 cents per pound; 3,300 pounds of stock feed, at 60 cents per hundred pounds, making $415.90 in all. In the mechanical handling of peanuts they are first crushed and cut between suitable rollers. Then the cut and crushed mass is submitted to a hot bath for separating the shells and kernels and finally the kernels are dried to separate them from their skins.—Manufacturers' Record.

Thrifty to the Last.

An old Lancashire miller, noted for his keenness in matters financial, was once in a boat trying his best to get across the stream which drove his mill. The stream was flooded, and he was taken past the point at which he wanted to land, while, farther on, misfortune still further overtook him, to the extent that the boat got upset. His wife, realizing the danger he was in, ran frantically along the side of the stream, crying for help in a pitiful voice, when, to her sheer amazement, she was suddenly brought to a standstill by her husband yelling out, "If I'm drowned, Molly, dunnot forget that flour's gone up 2 shillin a sack."—London Globe

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Lost—Will the party who took from my office quarto book, containing "Commercial treaties between the United States and foreign nations," kindly return it to day? I need it now. Thomas Evans. je 22 1t*

Land—I will sell at reasonable price for cash, two small tracts wood land (37 and 38 acres) within one mile of Railroad Depot. Suitable for trucking. Call on or address W. B. Southerland, Rosehill, N. C. fr su tu je 18 3t

1,000 thousand yards of Linen Suiting just arrived. A large drive in Checked and Striped Dimity; also Valenciennes, Edgings and Embroideries, at J. J. Shepard, 13 Market street. je 18 tf

Watermelons—Another car load of those fine delicious Watermelons for sale to-morrow at the spur track on Dock street. A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. je 15 tf

For Sale—The Cottage on Carolina Beach known as the Castle. Six rooms. Cost over $1,000. Will be sold cheap. D. O'Connor, Real Estate Agent. je 11 tf

Watermelons—Received this a. m. car load Melons. Will be closed out at wholesale and retail foot of Dock street. W. J. Kirkham & Co. je 10 tf

Prices to suit the hard times. Fine Candies, Ice Cream and Fresh Fruits can be had at Andrew Mavronichols', 705 North Fourth street. Orders left Saturday for Ice Cream delivered Sunday. Bell 'Phone 345. my 30 tf

For Sale—One small hand Job Press, size 5¼x7¾. Brand new. Write or call for particulars. Wilmington Stamp Works, 13 Princess street. my 25 tf

M. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, No 5 South Water street, solicits consignments of all kinds of produce. Beef Cattle, Milch Cows and Mutton a specialty. my 15 tf

Ladies drop me a Postal to 908 Princess street. I will come to your residence and see if your Sewing Machine needs any repairs. Furniture repaired also. 16 years experience. J. E. Farrer. my 11 3m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. mar 18 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilled workmen on short notice. Opposite new Courthouse. [illegible]

Ladies' Bath Suits.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

ORGANDIES, WHITE GOODS, TRUNKS,

Gents' Furnishings and Notions.

MATTINGS!

One lot Brilliantine Bath Suits—sizes 32 to 38, beautiful black, trimmed with Braid, only $4 00.

One lot Brilliantine Bath Suits—sizes 34 to 38, trimmed with solid white Brilliantine bands, only $5.

One lot Brilliantine Bath Suits—Sizes 34 to 36, elegantly trimmed, best quality, only $6.00

One lot Flannel Bath Suits Navy Blue—sizes 32 to 38, only $3.00.

One lot Flannel Bath Suits, Navy Blue—sizes 32 to 38, only $3 50 and $4.00.

Bathing Caps 15 and 25 cents. Sub marine Caps 50 cents.

50 dozen Ladies' Vests, Low Neck and Sleeveless, Taped and Bleached, only 10 cents each.

Lisle Thread Vests, beautiful quality, only 25 cts.

Organdies—The greatest variety ever shown here at 25c yard.

An endless variety of WHITE GOODS—Piques, Ducks, Organdies, Mulls, Dimities, India Linens, Victoria Lawns, Irish Linens, Tarletons, Nets, &c.

Packing Trunks—36 and 40 inches.

A large line of Gentlemen's Negligee Shirts at 75c each.

Gentlemen's Gauze Underwear 25 and 50 cents.

Richard Hudnut's Toilet Requisites.

Smith and Angell's and Onyx Black Hosiery for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Ask to see our French Gored Corsets.

100 Rolls Mattings just received at 20 to 35 cts yard.

Phone No. 109.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK,

No. 29 North Front St.

je 20 tf

Hustling, Pushing, Cutting Prices!

While the sun shines the farmer makes hay. Just so with us, when the days are warm we sell our Summer Goods. We have had an elegant Spring trade, but adding two large stocks in one makes us very much over-stocked Our store is as full now as it should be in October. We will very much need the room, as we are now looking forward to the next season. Our Summer Goods we are going to sell, and if prices will talk, here they go:

1,000 yards on hand of Checked and Striped White Muslins at only 4c per yd.

1,500 yards of Colored Batiste at 4½c per yard.

Good many styles of dark and light Challies to closeat 4c per yard. Strictly all wool Challies, worth 15c, at 8½c.

Beautiful line of fine Silkolines in handsome styles, worth 12½ and 15c, at 10c.

Fine white Organdy at 9, 12½, 15, 20, 25 and 35c per yard.

Shirt Waist Silks—They were very cheap at 25c, now I will sell at 20c.

Drapery Silks worth 65c, bought of R. M. McIntire, now 40c.

Black Satin, slightly damaged, at 25c; better quality and nice goods, strictly all Silk, at 60c per yard, and on up to 85c, $1.00 and 1.25 per yard.

MATTING—Since the tariff has been put on Matting the prices are necessarily higher. But we still sell them very low. We have a beautiful Matting at 12½, 15, 20c and up to 30c per yard.

FLOOR OILCLOTH AND RUGS—Oil Cloth Art Squares, 1½ yards square patterns at 50c per pattern. Beautiful Oil Cloth Rugs, 2 yards long, for 60c each. Hall Oil Cloth, 8 4 and 10-4 wide, best and heaviest weights for 30c per square yard.

Track Carpet 27 inches wide, very heavy quality, worth 35c, now 23c.

Very fine line of Carpet Remnants to make Rugs of, 2 yards long, 36 inches wide, strictly all wool, at 50c each.

A big line of Smyrna Rugs from $1.00 to $3 50 each.

SHOES, SHOES—Don't go barefooted. Leather is cheaper than your feet. Men's heavy high cut Ties for $1.00 per pair. Gentlemen's Calf Skin high cut Tie for farmers at $1.65.

Men's Satin Calf, Congress and Lace Shoes, $1.00.

Our $1.25 Shoes are strictly all solid, made up nicely and warranted to give satisfaction, and we consider big value.

You will find us at 112 North Front St., opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Caylord, Prop.,

Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

je 20 tf

The "Dangler Vapor Oil Stove."

It Makes Cooking a "Midsummer Night Dream."

No Heat, Ashes, Dust, Smoke.

We Invite the Ladies Especially to Call and See Their Working.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO

je 17 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

We want your business, and will Make it to Your Interest to Deal with us. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. D. L. GORE, Vice President. W. C. COKER Jr., 2nd Vice President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

	May 14th, '96.	May 14th, '97
Deposits	$515,000	$599,500
Surplus and Net Profits	58,900	69,500
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	None.	None.

Dividends paid 6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. je 13 tf

Depositors In

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

Will please call at the office of the Company and have interest entered on pass-book for quarter ending June 1st. The Savings Bank has paid its depositors in interest within the past year $9,269.20.

Did you get any of that money? If not, why not?

Paid in Capital $25,000. Surplus $7,500.

je 13 tf

Hardware, Tinware,

EARTHENWARE,

STOVES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose,

Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers.

Wm. E. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. mar 24 tf

J. L. HILL PRINTING COMPANY'S

Directory of Wilmington,

1897.

Containing a general business and street directory.

Price $3.00.

For sale by C. W. Yates & Co.

J. L. HILL PRINTING COMPANY,

Owners and Publishers,

my 21 tf Richmond, Va.

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Molasses.

Our Own Importation From

WEST INDIES.

QUALITY EXCELLENT.

Price Low.

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